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VOL. XXII NO. 166 BOMBAY SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1934 TWENTY PAGES

RELEASE OF POLITICALS TOMORROW

Bombay Government's Decision

WILL SARDAR VALLABHBHAI BE RELEASED?

Labour Leaders Free

"The Chronicle" understands that the Government of Bombay, in consultation with the Government of India, have decided on a policy of early release of all political prisoners convicted in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement and others detained under the Emergency Powers Act.

A recent report from Poona stated that batches of Congressmen were being released from the Yeravda Central Prison pursuant to this policy.

The Inspector-General of Prisons for Bombay has, in pursuance of Government's instructions, it is reliably understood, circularised all prisons in the Presidency to release prisoners in such a manner that on the 15th instant no Congress prisoner or detenu should be left behind the prison walls. No order regarding the release of Sardar Vallabhbhai has, it is understood, yet been issued.

On Friday Miss Maniben Kara who was under detention in the Arthur Road Prison and seven other Labour leaders, namely, Messrs. A. N. Shetty, Vaman Rao, Kulkarni, Parshram Kankule, Khande Rao Desai, N. S. Desai, Suryavanshi, and Rane who were detained in the Byculla House of Correction were taken by surprise when they were told that they were being released that day. In the ordinary course their releases were due on the 24th instant, having been rounded up on the 25th May last.

These releases are believed to be in pursuance of the Circular of the I. G. P. referred to above.

A.I.C.C. MEMBER INTERNED

Magistrate's Order Bans Haji Abdul Ghaffar From Participating In Congress Activities

BANNU, July 13.

In exercise of Powers conferred on him by the Provisions of the Public Tranquility (Special Powers) Act, the District Magistrate has ordered Haji Abdul Ghaffar of Utmanzai, a Red-shirt leader and a member, All-India Congress Committee, not to take part in the activities of any unlawful association, and not to go outside the North West Frontier Province.

These restrictions will thus debar him from taking part in and attending the meetings of All-India Congress Committee, which are held from time to time in other parts of India.

It is understood Haji Sahib has as a protect against these restrictions cancelled his proposed interview with Mahatma Gandhi at Lahore.—United Press.

NO LONGER ILLEGAL

NAGPUR, July 13

It is officially announced that notifications declaring the National Boy Scouts Association, the Nawjavan Bharat Sabha, both of Jubbulpore and the Youth League, Khandwa, as unlawful associations have been cancelled with effect from July 11.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

DAVIS CUP.

FRAGUE, July 13.

In the Davis Cup, European Zone final Menzel (Czechoslovakia beat Mcgrath (Australia) 10|8, 6|2, 8|6.—Reuter.

THANKS-GIVING DAY CELEBRATIONS

"C. R's" Appeal To Madras

MADRAS, July 12.

Mr. C. Rajagopalacharlar, has issued the following appeal:—

The Indian National Congress headquarters has issued an appeal for observing Sunday July 15, as a general thanks-giving day to express the nation's thankfulness over the failure of the insane attempt on Mahatma Gandhi's life that was made at Poona.

It is hoped that every town and village in this Province will organise demonstration and metings on that day in accordance with this appeal.

The men and women are requested to join in the meetings, prayers and processions and other demonstrations that may be organised throughout the country without distinction of race, creed or politics and participate in expressing the universal joy and thankfulness of the nation.

Congressmen who organise such demonstration should so conduct the proceedings as to facilitate such participation.—United Press.

SOCIALIST GROUP WITHIN CONGRESS?

Madras Younger Section Canvassing Support

MADRAS, July 13.

Within the ranks of the Congress, a Socialist group will be formed on July 15 at a meeting to be held at the Congress House. The younger section of the Congress is enthusiastic in actively canvassing support for it.

The proposed Socialist group will be a part of the Socialist Organisation already formed at Allahabad. The objects of the group are abolition of private property and promotion of state ownership and to utilise land and other resources of the country for the upliftment of industry.—United Press.

COMMUNISTS AFTERWARDS!

New Nazi People's Court To Serve "Rebels" First

EX-MINISTER GETS 4 MONTHS' JAIL

(Special Cable.)

BERLIN, July 13.

Ex-Minister for Food, Herr Hermes has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment for breach of trust.

It is alleged Herr Hermes used his influence to secure public contracts for his friends. The New Nazi People's Court which will try political offenders, unhampered by rules of ordinary justice will be opened to-morrow by the Minister of Justice, who swears that judges will be appointed by Herr Hitler. It is expected that the persons involved in the recent revolt will be tried first, afterwards Communists like Theilmann but Torgler's case is not likely to be re-opened.

The Court will be presided by Dr. Reha, president of the Russian Kammergericht. Other judges will be drawn from Military and Naval officers, airmen and Nazi leaders including Cristiansen, ex-Commander, D.O.X. flying boat.

CEYLON ENJOYS BIG ADVANTAGE

Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister Draws Glowing Picture Of Improved Conditions

LONDON, July 12.

Drawing a glowing picture of the improved financial conditions in the Colonies on the Colonial Office estimates in the House of Commons, Sir Phillip Cunliffe-Lister declared that Ceylon enjoyed an enormous advantage in having rubber and tea, representing three-quarters of her exports, covered by schemes, which raised the prices to a remunerative level.

He declared that the tea scheme was working admirably; not a single consumer objected; and every reasonably-managed company was making profits.

As regards rubber, it has taken Government a long time to arrive at an effective scheme, but the present one was in such a state of administrative preparedness that within a few weeks of its announcement, it would be possible to carry it out in all other countries concerned.—Reuter's Special.

DEMANDS FORMULATED

Nagpur Textile Deputation Waits On Revenue Member

NAGPUR, July 13.

The Textile Strike Committee last night resolved to send another deputation to place the demands of the workmen. Accordingly a deputation of four members waited upon Mr. Gordon, Revenue Member at 11 a.m. this morning.

Five demands touching upon the appointment of an Enquiry Committee regarding the restoration of wage-cuts, restoration of provident fund bonus cut, and cancellation of orders about abolition of long-service bonus were put before the Revenue Member, who promised to place the workers' case before the Empress Mills Management for consideration.—United Press.

Brussels: The Bill banning the wearing of uniforms by political organisations of semi-military character has been passed by the Chamber by 94 votes to 74.—Reuter.

GANDHIJI AND DUNICHAND

LAHORE, July 13.

Interviewed regarding the report of the discussions of Lala Dunichand of Ambala with him this morning Gandhiji did not confirm the report but pointed out that it was unauthorised and he took exception to certain parts of it.—A.P.

(The report referred to appears on page 20.)

SACRIFICE & SERVICE

Gandhiji's Exhortation To Students Of Punjab

LAHORE, July 13.

"The service of the Harijans be your foremost duty. Never treat them with contempt. They are your brothers. Try to remove their disabilities as far as possible. Let the poison of untouchability which is eating into the vitals of the Hindu nation be discarded for good. The Hindu and his Dharma are deteriorating. Check the forces of disintegration and work for Hindu solidarity. If the Harijan dies the whole Hindu Dharma perishes."

Thus exhorted Mahatmaji the Lahore students on their duty this evening at a crowded meeting, where was presented with purses and addresses by them.

SALVATION THROUGH SERVICE

Continuing he said if they wanted to know God they must learn sacrifice and service. To serve lowly is to serve God. The ultimate goal of education was not merely passing the examinations, but the service of poor and down-trodden which alone had salvation.

Concluding, Gandhiji exhorted the students to take to swadeshi and never deceive them by using foreign cloth.

INSPITE OF SHATTERED HEALTH.

At the outset, Mahatmaji referred to his weak state of health, which he said, was shattered. Notwithstanding the Doctors' advice on the contrary, he was addressing them in fulfilment of his promise, this probably being his last visit to the Punjab.

About Rs. 3,000 were collected at the meeting in the shape of purses for various schools and colleges.—United Press.

CALCUTTA VISIT URGENT

Gandhiji's Reply To Tagore's Invitation

SANTINEKETAN, July 13.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has received the following telegram from Mahatma Gandhi:—

"YOUR KIND WIRE. THE CALCUTTA VISIT IS URGENT. FRIENDS ARE ANXIOUS FOR A SETTLEMENT OF DOMESTIC QUARRELS. ALL DATES HAVE BEEN BOOKED. PRAY FORGIVE. GANDHI."—A. P.

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR HARIJANS?

Gandhiji On His Delhi Plans

LAHORE, July 13.

That he was maturing the scheme to start an Industrial Home at Delhi for the Harijans was the information conveyed by Mahatmaji to the Harijan deputation that met him this afternoon.

With reference to the suggestion that the Harijan Sangh should agitate for annulment of the Punjab Land Alienation Act, Mahatmaji said that Harijan Sangh being a non-political Social Reform Body, is unable to do any thing in this respect and cannot come in conflict with the Government on such political matters.—United Press.

REFUSAL TO RETRACT

Gen. Johnson's Reply To German Charge d' Affaires' Demarche

SEQUEL TO SPEECH AT WATERLOO

WASHINGTON, July 13.

The German Charge d'Affaires Leitner has cabled to the State Department requesting an official explanation of Gen. Johnson's speech at Waterloo.

Leitner declined to state whether he lodged an informal protest, but conveyed the impression that he asked for the exact status Gen. Johnson in the Government as also whether Johnson was correctly reported.

Gen. Johnson who is at Omaha, was informed of Leitner's step and he said that he retracted nothing, but pointed out that he spoke as an individual and not as an official.—Reuter.

Gen. Johnson, the N.R.A. Administrator in the course of the speech referring to the recent events in Germany said: "I have seen something of the sort in Mexico during the ravages of Villa and among semi-civilised people and half-drunk savages, but that such a thing could happen in a country of some supposed culture is incomprehensible.")

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, July 13.

An official statement on Leitner's 'demarche' says that Mr. Cordell Hull has confirmed to Leitner that Gen. Johnson was speaking as an individual and not for the Administration and said that it was to be regretted that the position in Government occupied by the speaker made it possible for remarks uttered as an individual to be construed as official.—Reuter.

MacDONALD IN 'PLANE CRASH

LONDON, July 13.

Airliner "Aberdonian" wherein Mr. Ramsay MacDonald flew from Scotland on Wednesday prior to his departure for Canada at midnight crashed and caught fire while taking off from Aberdeen's new airport Dyce to-day.

Two passengers, of whom, one is Professor L.S.P. Davidson are seriously injured and the other seven lightly.—Reuter.

SIR JOHN ANDERSON AS VICEROY?

KARACHI, July 13.

The Simla correspondent of the "Daily Gazette" writes to say that there is no truth in the report that Lord Linlithgow will succeed Lord Willingdon as the Viceroy of India, when the latter vacates his office in April, 1936.

From well informed quarters he learns that Sir John Anderson, Governor of Bengal, will be invited to accept the high appointment. According to the correspondent, there are a number of Conservatives in England who are in favour of him and will use their influence to bring about his appointment.—United Press.

Rajahmundry.—Further details regarding the flood in the river Godavari show that the level of the river which was already 57 feet has now dropped to 49. The river is nearly three miles broad.—United Press.

Indirect Election To Central Assembly

Mrs. Subbarayan On British Attitude Towards India

DIE-HARDS HAVE NO SUPPO

NEW DELHI, July 13.

The latest tidings from London with regard to reforms have been brought by Mrs. Subbarayan who arrived in Delhi this morning by the Imperial Airways plane 'en route' to Madras. Mrs. Subbarayan said:—

"When I left England they were still considering the draft report of the J.P.C. some members of the Committee told me that they were going through it minutely, almost word by word". She added:—

"I was rather disappointed to find that indirect election to the Central Assembly was supported by a large body of opinion."

Questioned by a representative of the "Associated Press" with regard to her opinion on the attitude of Britishers towards India Mrs. Subbarayan said:

"I understood from several friends, including Members of Parliament, that despite Mr. Churchill's opposition there is strong and overwhelming support for the White Paper constitution and I also gathered that the report of the Committee of Privileges and the Commons debate on it have undoubtedly strengthened the position of Government with regard to the White Paper."

While in London for a brief space of time, Mrs. Subbarayan had opportunities of frank talks with several prominent people. She was mainly interested in the question of women's franchise under the reforms, her view being that the White Paper proposals in this respect are quite inadequate. She seemed to favour the Lothian recommendations.

Asked about her immediate programme and whether she was standing for the Assembly, Mrs. Subbarayan said that she had not yet decided anything.—A. P.

INDIA NOT BEHIND OTHER COUNTRIES

NEW DELHI, July 13.

Mrs. Subbarayan proceeded to Geneva in March last as Government of India delegate to the League of Nation's Advisory Commission for protection and welfare of children and young people. Later she also served as adviser to the Indian Delegation to the International Labour Conference. The Commission for Protection and Welfare of Children met in April during the first fortnight and this was the first time since the inception of the League that India was invited to send a representative to this Commission.

The Government of India in recognition of the valuable work that Indian women are doing in India sent Mrs. Subbarayan to represent India.

IMMORAL TRAFFIC.

Giving an account of its work Mrs. Subbarayan said that the Commission met in two committees, one to deal with the question of immoral traffic in women and children and the other with questions concerning general welfare of children and young people. There were twelve Governments represented on the Commission, besides a few assessors who represented some well-known international private organisations doing welfare work.

"It is interesting to study conditions in other countries and have the benefit of the experience of other countries, I was pleased to find that India was able to stand comparison with some of the advanced western countries especially with regard to legislation for suppression of brothels and immoral traffic."

WOMEN IN MINES.

As regards her work on the International Labour Conference she said: "Two questions I had to deal with in particular were those relating to women. This is the first time that the Government of India included a woman in their delegation and here again India was shown herself to be progressive because very few Governments included women in their delegations to the International Labour Conference. I was unanimously elected as rapporteur by the Conference Committee on prohibition of underground work by women in mines of all kinds.

Mrs. Subbarayan said she thoroughly enjoyed the flight to London, though her journey in March last to Geneva was stormy.

She left for Madras by Grand Trunk Express.—A.P.

Surprise Attack On Temple Entry Bill

YEOTMAL, July 13.

His Holiness Shri Shankaracharya of Sankeshwar, Karweer, arrived here on Wednesday evening and immediately addressed a hurriedly convened meeting in the evening.

His Holiness was taken in a huge procession through main routes and taken to Kedareshwar Temple where he addressed a huge open-air meeting. His Holiness expounded the fundamental principles of Vedic religion such as doctrine of Karma, transmigration of the soul, importance of Vedic rituals and forms of worship.

ATTACK ON TEMPLE BILL.

He particularly attacked the Temple Entry Bill and emphatically declared that it was mischievous and bound to have disastrous consequences. He urged that a bill could not be introduced to come in the way of religion. He exhorted the audience to adhere faithfully to religious rites and be prepared to repel attacks on their religion from within and without.

ANEY TOO!

At the conclusion of the address, Mr. M. S. Aney at the suggestion of His Holiness declared that he was opposed not only to the Temple Entry Bill but to interference in any form with religious usages and beliefs of the people by means of legislation. He expressed his appreciation of the idea to start some institute here for dissemination and teaching of the principles of Vedic religion and promised his hearty support to any move in that direction.—A. P.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a B.T. for R. P. Vagh High School, Bassein, on a salary of Rs. 75 per month. Apply before 18th July to R. P. Vagh, Chairman, Bassein Education Society, Turner Road, Bandra. (2707)

Wanted representatives for leading Indian Life Office on liberal terms at Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and Nizam's Dominions. Apply to Box No. 2680, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Hindu Kindergarten Matric trained Mistress for a Darbar Girls' School at Rajmahal, Jodhpur, starting pay Rs. 60. Probation for six months, P. F. benefits after confirmation. Apply before 25th instant with testimonials to Director of Education, Jodhpur. (8653).

Wanted—3 Br. Managers, 3 Cashiers, 6 clerks for Ltd. concern. Pay Rs. 150—100—50 respectively. Apply with copies, Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (2690)

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Parsi Graduate with six years' mercantile experience willing to take up any post on probation. Salary left to discretion of employer. Box No. 300, "Bombay Chronicle".

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

Space available for flash light advertisements, also shops and rooms at Shri Hari Nivas, Gowalia Tank, opposite Fire Brigade. Apply to Purshottam Govindjee 62-66, Vithalwadi, Telephone No. 23518 (2677).

29 PLOTS & PREMISES WANTED

Wanted a large plot of vacant land near Malad and Kandivli on lease for a factory. Please write with particulars and rent to Box No. 126, "Bombay Chronicle."

31. MOTORCARS FOR SALE

For Sale. A decent two seater car, old but thoroughly sound. Requires new tyres otherwise no further expense. Price Rs. 500. No offers. Box No. 301, "Bombay Chronicle".

For Sale—Chevrolet Tourer 1932- Model Excellent condition Rs. 2,400 or near offer. No brokers. Box No. 145, "Bombay Chronicle".

32. MOTORCARS WANTED.

Wanted—Chevrolet or Ford 1930- 32 Model. Write with particulars and lowest terms to Box No. 144, "Bombay Chronicle".

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Learn Shorthand Typewriting within Three Months. Apply Principal, B.B. Rele, B.A., LL.B., Darya Mahal, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (8650-A).

Admissions to the Senior Cam-bridge Class stop 20th July with late fee. Apply with leaving certificates General Education Academy, 65, New Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi. (2705).

15th July—Last date sending forms for Senior Cambridge December examination. Best staff. Guaranteed success. Apply with leaving certificate, Senior Cambridge Institute, opp. Amin Nursery, Girgaum Back. (2695).

Wireless Operators Course, for service in steamers and shore stations, also Telegraphy for employment in Railways and Government. Efficient training and success guaranteed. All past students employed. New Sessions commencing. Apply sharp G. G. Cooke, Principal, College of Wireless and Commerce. (Govt. Affiliated), 212, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. (2615).

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Wanted a sleeping partner to run a Hindu Restaurant in Fort locality with a regular income. Must invest Rs. 3,000. Please reply Box No. 127, "Bombay Chronicle."

58. BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

Now again available Sinha & Bose's History of Prostitution in India, Vol. 1. Price Rs. 4|8 per Vol. Bengal Social Hygiene Association, P28A, Manicktolla Spur, Calcutta. (2589).

Old Books.—Collection of valu-able books on literature, philosophy and science—2186 volumes —is for disposal at highest offer over Rs. 5,000. Apply Box No. 302, "Bombay Chronicle".

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O, Box No. 322, Bombay.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

103. LIVE STOCK

Jersey Black Giants are laying wonderfully enormous sized eggs. A trio arrived from England just last December is offered at a great sacrifice. Other Breeds of English and American Poultry also going at greatly reduced prices on account of off season. Leghorns, Minorcas, Australorps, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks and beautiful little Bantam fowls are fully described in our Clearance Circular. Send to-day for a Free copy. The Asian Poultry Farm, No. 11, Connaught Road, Poona.

118. TAILORING

Tailoring—For the coming Parsee and Hindu New Year, get your clothes made by experienced cutter at most moderate rates. Jimmy & Co., Empress Mahal, Dadar.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Narayan Power Press, Bellary, consisting of two Treadles with electric motor, cutting machine, English, Telugu and Kanarese types, etc., for sale for Rs. 6,000 or near offer. (2684).

Microscopes for Sale. Cheap and efficient. Special reduction for students. Inquire:—Mr. Contractor, Roosevelt House, Mereweather Road, Fort. (2681).

155. MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

Wanted—Land for cultivation in Salsette near Bombay on long lease. Apply Nadirsha Shapurji, Village Road, Parel, Bombay.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per Insertion.
1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

UNIVERSITY OF LUCKNOW

The next Session of the University will commence on the 1st August, 1934. Admissions to the Faculties of Arts, Science, Commerce and Law are being made now and will be continued till the 31st July. Applications for admission to the Faculty of Science should be made before July 15th. Attendance required from 1st August.

Copies of forms of applications and details regarding procedure, fees, etc., can be had from the Registrar's office.

2. Instruction is provided for the following degrees:—courses:—B.A., M.A., Ph.D., B.Sc., M.Sc. D.Sc., B.Com., LL.B., M.B.B.S. It is permissible to take up M.A. (or M.Sc.) and LL.B. courses together and to appear for both examinations simultaneously within two years.

R. R. KHANNA, M.Sc.,
Registrar.
8659

Public Notice

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA

Kennedy Sea Face,
Bombay, 13th July 1934.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana will be held in the Gymkhana Pavilion on SATURDAY, the 21st July, 1934, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) and will be continued from day to day at the same time and place till the whole agenda, before the meeting is disposed off. Members are kindly requested to attend.

P. W. VELKER,
BHOGILAL C. SHAH,
Jt. Hon. Secretaries,
P. J. Hindu Gymkhana.
2706.

ELECTRIFICATION SCHEME FOR CUDDAPAH MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS ARE INVITED from Electric concerns in the country for Electrification of this Town for lighting and pumping operations in this Municipality, subject to the following chief restrictions:—

(i) The tenderer should undertake to obtain licence from the Government under the Indian Electricity Act; the Council will of course, recommend this application for licence and will render other necessary co-operation.

(ii) Not less than 350 Street Lights of varied candle-power will be purchased by the Council to start with.

(iii) Pumping operations should be undertaken at the existing Head Water Works, in such a way that not less than 1,20,000 gallons of water per day is supplied to the town, except in hot weather when intermittent pumping should be resorted to and at least 90,000 gallons of water per day should be supplied.

(iv) When Pennar Water Supply Scheme comes into force, the pumping operations should be undertaken at a different place and in a different manner decided upon by the Council in consultation with the Sanitary Engineer to the Government (these terms to be settled subsequently).

(v) Excluding fittings in Municipal Buildings and Street Lights, if other connections exceed 500, in the Town, the Tenderer should be prepared to reduce the rates for Municipal Lighting by 10 p.c.

II. Lowest quotations should be tendered for the following:—

LIGHTING.

(a) Flat rate for Municipal Lighting, i.e., Street Lights, per month.

(b) Rate per unit per annum for all energy required by Municipal authorities.

(c) Rate for private lights, Fans, other purposes and combinations per unit, subject to monthly minimums.

PUMPING.

(d) Lump quotation per month.

III. Tenders specifying the above and other necessary particulars should reach the undersigned on or before 10-8-34.

COMMISSIONER,
Municipal Council, Cuddapah.
7-7-34.
8639.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

Estate of HORMUSJI ARDESHIR BANKER alias HORMUSJI ARDESHIR alias HORMUSJI A. BANKER alias H. A. BANKER alias HORMUSJI A. BANKER ..... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed deceased who died at Bandra, on or about the 6th day of May, 1934 and Letters of Administration of whose estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 11th day of July, 1934, to (Dr.) Shapurji Ardeshir Banker of Bombay, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at the Office of Messrs. MANKAR & PETIT, his Attorneys within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

Dated this 14th day of July, 1934.

MANKAR & PETIT,
Administrator's Attorneys.

Address:—
EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING
Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.
8657.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1814 of 1933.

HUSSEINALLY GULAMALLY ..... Plaintiff.
Versus
HASANALLY GULAMALLY and Others .... Defendants.

PURSUANT to Decretal Order of Reference to Commissioner, dated 7th February, 1934, the immoveable property at Duncan Road, admeasuring 179 sq. yards, or thereabouts, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 3771 of Bhuleshwar Division and "C" Ward No. 7424, Street Nos. 408 to 412, will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House, on MONDAY, 23rd July, 1934, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.).

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Hasan Baxi and Company, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 23-25, Hammum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 1st day of June, 1934.

R. S. DADACHANJI,
Commissioner.
8587.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

I. C. No. 19 of 1934.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913
and
In the matter of THE PREMIER ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.
BHAGWANDAS DAYARAM, Hindu Inhabitant of Hyderabad Sind at present residing in Bombay .. Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 17th day of April, 1934, presented to the Learned Judge sitting in Chambers by Bhagwandas Dayaram the petitioner abovenamed. And that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable Mr. Justice Tyebji in Court on Tuesday, the 7th day of August, 1934, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous of opposing the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of the hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose; AND a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the Company requiring the same, by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Attorneys for the Petitioner.
13-19, Medows Street,
Fort, Bombay.
The 10th July, 1934.
8654

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY
INSOLVENCY NO. 396 OF 1934.

Re: LALBHAI KEVALDAS SHAH and CHANDULAL MANILAL, carrying on business in the name of Messrs. B. Mahasukhram & Co., as Cotton waste merchants at Girgaum Back Road in Bombay and at Richy Road in Ahmedabad both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, till lately residing at Girgaum Back Road partners in the firm of Messrs. B. Mahasukhram & Co: Debtors.
Ex Parte: PREMJI RANCHHODDAS: Petitioning Creditor.

On the 12th day of July, 1934, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors as Insolvents.

Dated this 12th day of July, 1934.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
8662.

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PAREL ROAD, BHENDI BAZAAR, OPP. NAWAB MUSJID AND KNOWN AS "VAZIR MANSION."

Under instructions from Messrs. Thakoredas and Madgavkar, Attorneys for the Transferee of the Mortgage under and by virtue of the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the deed of Mortgage,, dated the 11th April, 1931 from Hormusji Sorabji Dubash and another and also under and by virtue of Power of Sale under the Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage and Further Charge, dated the 21st June, 1932, made between Munchershaw B. Chothia and others, the transferors of the 1st part, the Mortgagors of the 2nd and 3rd part and the Transferee of the 4th part Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (TO-DAY) SATURDAY, the 14th July, 1934, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of land, together with the building containing an area of 355 sq. yds. or thereabouts situate on Plot No. 2 of the Sydenham Road estate of the Board, bounded on the East by the land of the Board laid out as a service passage on the South by Plot No. 3 of the said estate, leased to Ahmed Bajid Gulab and others, on the West by Parel Road and on the North by Plot No. 1 of the said estate which piece of land bears Municipal "B" Ward No. 2225 and Street Nos. 171-179.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, apply to Messrs Thakoredas & Madgavker, Solicitors at Fort Chambers, at the junction of Hummam Street and Dean Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamers	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Toyama Maru	7090	3rd July	14 July
Tottori Maru	5973	18th July	27 July
*Tango Maru	7000	30 July	11 Aug.
Mayebashi Maru	7005	15 Aug	24 Aug
*Ginyo Maru	9000	30 Aug	11 Sept.

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS.

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Fushimi Maru	11000	24 July.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	6 Aug.

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Katori Maru	10000	19 July.
Kashima Maru	10000	2 Aug.

HONGKONG-SANFRANSCISCO.

	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Tatsuta Maru	17000	15 Aug.
Asama Maru	17000	5 Sept.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

	Tons	Leave Kobe
Heian Maru	11600	13 Ang.
Hikawa Maru	11600	1 Sept.

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Featuring the Darling of the Screen

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FOREST OFFICER'S DEATH MYSTERY

Charred Remains Recovered From Jungle Lead To Arrest Of Three Villagers

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, July 13.

Details are now available of the alleged murder of a Forest officer, who is stated to have been done to death by several villagers while he was on his round within the forest range of Dolkhamb in the Shahpur Taluka.

Mr. Vishnu Hari Sant, a Brahmin forester of Dolkhambh, was reported missing since the evening of May 20 last. His sudden disappearance was a mystery to the people of the surrounding villages, and suspicions had been aroused that the officer was murdered by some persons, who bore a grudge against him.

MYSTERIOUS CRIME.

The crime, was baffling Circle Inspector S. B. Sawant, who was in charge of investigation. It was only recently that some clue was found when the charred remains of the missing Forest officer were spotted in a jungle close-by. The gruesome find ultimately led to the arrests, by Sub-Inspector of Kinhavli, of two villagers Kama Ganga Jugare and Hari Pandu Agan of Rodva on July 10 last.

The arrested men are said to have produced clothes worn by the decease officer before the body was burnt in the jungle the same night. Another man is taken into custody this morning, and several more arrests are imminent, as it is believed that a conspiracy was hatched to murder the officer who was considered to be strict in the discharge of his duties and would not allow any lapse on the part of the villagers residing within his range.

NATIONAL SHIPPING COMPANY

B. V. Jadhav Outlines Scheme For Konkan Line

An 'At Home,' in honour of Mr. B. V. Jadhav was given on Thursday evening by Dr. S. V. Saluke at his bunglow on De Lisle Road, prominent among the guests were Mr. A. N. Surve, M.L.C. Annasahib Tarker, Shet Maoji Govindji, Solicitor Samant, G. M. Keluskar, Mr. Ghogle, Narayanrao M. Kadam, Mr. Y. A. Kardile and Mr. Motiram N. Desai, Topiwalla.

SCHEME SUGGESTED.

In the course, Mr. Jadhav suggested a scheme for organising a New National Shipping Company on sound basis. It's need was greatly felt, as the hardships and inconvenience of the passengers from the Konkan are still un-attended to, and although, the expenses of running steamers have considerably gone down, the companies are still charging the heavy rates for passenger and goods fares as they did in 1920 and 1921. Hence the poor passengers bound for Konkan are much harassed. He urged the necessity of starting a new Company on sound lines with strong capital and supported by influential men.

SOUND BASIS AND CAPITAL.

Mr. A. N. Surve, M.L.C. thanked Mr. Jadhav for his plan and views thereof, and said that, if such a company was started it should be on the basis and creed of "sound capital and honesty". He hoped that, if Konkan line would be found successful by the proposed company, other line would then be easily undertaken in the future.

COMMITTEE FORMED.

Shet Maoji Govindji, Solicitor Samant, Dr. Saluke and Annasahib Tarker endorsed the idea and proposed a committee of workers, for giving a concrete shape to the company. Mr. A. N. Surve, M.L.C. and Mr. Annasahib Tarker are to be the president and vice-president respectively, with Dr. Saluke, Solicitor Samant, and Keluskar as joint secretaries, and Messrs. Maoji Govindji, Ghogle, Chel Shanker Kikani and Mr. B. V. Jadhav,—members with power to co-opt more members if necessary.

VICEROY'S RELIEF FUND

Further donations of Rs. 50 and over to the "Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund" are detailed below:—

Amount already announced: £64-13-2. Rs. 55,81,749-10-0.

Earthquake Relief Fund Committee, Hyderabad Deccan (17th instalment) Rs. 4,500; Eastern Bengal Railway Earthquake Relief Fund, Calcutta (Further contribution) Rs. 3,065-9-6; through Deputy Commissioner, Raipur (6th inst.) 914-3-3; through Subdivisional Officer, Godda (Further contribution) Rs. 686; through Sub-divisional Officer, Bettiah (Further contribution) Rs. 500; Earthquake Relief Fund, Khurda (Further contribution) Rs. 414-2-0; through Deputy Collector, Daltonganj (Further contribution) Rs. 438-2-6; through Private Secretary to the Governor of the N.-W. F. P. (Further contribution) Rs. 126-10-3; through Subdivisional Officer, Lohaghat Rs. 94-2-0; Co-operative Guaranteeing Union, Hulkoti, Dharwar, Rs. 65; through Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, Jacobabad (Further contribution) Rs. 63-14-0; through District Inspector of Schools, Muzafferpore (Further contribution) Rs. 59-12-0; through Officer Commanding 4th Bn. The Baluch Regiment, Thull Rs. 50-0-0.

Grand Total: £64-13-2. Rs. 55,93,253-6-0.

DOES ENTRY AMOUNT TO TRESPASS?

Interesting Law Point In Thana Appeal

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, July 13.

Judgment was delivered this afternoon by Mr. N. N. Master, the Sessions Judge of Thana, in an appeal preferred by Mr. W. A. Rege, pleader, on behalf of Ramnath Jagannath Agnihotri and his son Ramshankar against the order of their conviction and sentence of Rs. 50 fine each or in default three months' hard labour passed by the First Class Magistrate of Kalyan on each charge of house trespass and causing grievous hurt to their step-mother.

The facts as alleged by the prosecution were that Ramnath was the step-son of the complainant Dulla, who had two sons of her own by name Raghunandan and Budilal. They were living in their house at Manda. After the death of Raghunandan there were frequent quarrels between Rajarani, the widow, and her mother-in-law. On September 9 last hearing of hot words between Rajarani and her mother-in-law, the appellants went into the room and dragged their step-mother out and attacked her with sticks.

IS IT TRESPASS?

The appellants' pleader Mr. Rege submitted that the charge of house trespass was not sustainable. He did not oppose the conviction on the other charge of causing grievous hurt.

The Sessions Judge, in the course of his judgment, observed that as the appellants had entered the room with the intention of protecting Rajarani from her mother-in-law, it could not be said that they committed house trespass.

The Judge, therefore, set aside the conviction of house trespass. He, however, confirmed the sentence of Rs. 50 fine each on the other charge of causing grievous hurt.

G. S. PATIL RETURNED UNOPPOSED

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, July 13.

Mr. Gajanan Shanker Patil has been returned unopposed to the Thana Municipality, Mr. Shridhar Lakshman Taskar, having withdrawn his candidature, for a seat rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. T. P. Ghogale, a representative of the backward classes.

CHARGE OF CULPABLE HOMICIDE

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, July 13.

Mr. M. K. Jadhav, the Sub-divisional Magistrate for Bhiwandi Prant at Thana, yesterday framed a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder of one Bhau at Girij village in the Bassein Taluka in June last against Ganya Rama (30), a Malhar-Koli by caste. The accused will be shortly committed to stand his trial at the Thana Sessions Court.

BOMBAY'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE

A declaration as printer and publisher of a new English monthly magazine entitled "Drashti" was filed by Mr. Kanaiyalal H. Vakil before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Friday.

The Magazine is to be printed at Didmus Printing Press and published at Nowsari Building, Hornby Road.

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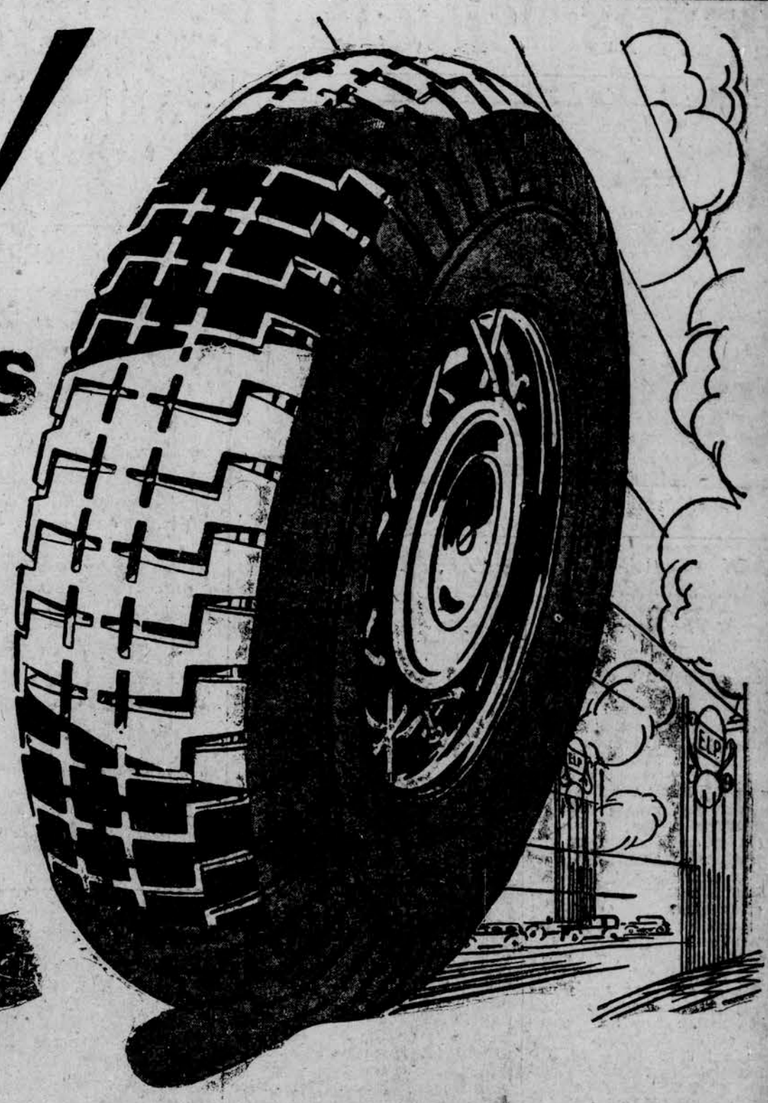

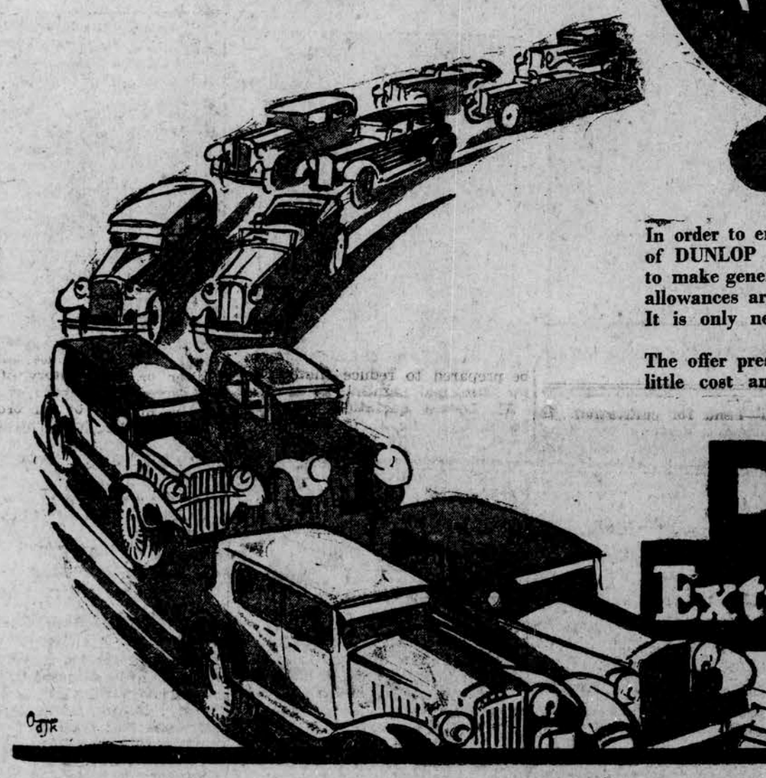

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GOVT.'S APPLICATION REJECTED

Government's application to enhance the sentence passed on Indrachand Bachhraj, a wealthy Marwari Merchant of Waghli in Chalisgam Taluka (East Khandesh Dist.) was dismissed by the Criminal Appellate Bench of the High Court on Friday.

The accused was first tried by the First Class Magistrate of Chalisgaon who convicted and sentenced him. In appeal, the Sessions Judge set aside the conviction and ordered a re-trial. The case was then re-tried by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate who sentenced the accused to 16 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 on charges of dishonestly making a small claim in court and deliberately using false evidence in a civil suit filed by him.

CASE FOR ENHANCEMENT

In appeal, the Sessions Judge confirmed the conviction but reduced the sentence to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused then approached the High Court in April last when his application was dismissed by Mr. Justice Kania.

Subsequently, the Government made an application to the High Court asking for enhancement of the sentence on the ground that a deterrent sentence was necessary in this case.

The application was heard by Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia and Mr. Justice Divatia. In their judgments, their lordships dealt with the point whether an accused person, whose appeal has been dismissed by the High Court, has the right to go into the merits of his case and challenge his conviction subsequently at the time of hearing the application for enhancement of sentence.

Their lordships held that the accused could not do so, because such a procedure would amount to re-consideration of a matter which had already been finally decided by another Division Bench of the High Court.

In the present case, the question of the accused's conviction had already been decided by Mr. Justice Kania who had dismissed his application in April last. Mr. Justice Kania's decision, though by a single judge, was a valid order, because under the rules of the High Court a single judge could dispose of urgent criminal revisional applications during the vacation. This decision could not be altered by another Divisional Bench, under section 369 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

APPLICATION DISMISSED.

Coming to the Government's application their lordships thought that the Sessions Judge had erred on the side of leniency, but they did not think that the sentence was so manifestly and grossly inadequate as to necessitate their lordships' intervention, especially as the accused who was a man of some position had to undergo a prolonged trial extending over two years.

Mr. P. B. Shingne, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. B. J. Desai, Mr. G. B. Chitale and Mr. R. B. Kantawala appeared for the accused.

VIRAMGAM CORDON MUST GO

Bombay Grain Dealers Petition Viceroy Recalling Its Notorious Antecedents

The President of the Bombay Grain Dealers' Association has addressed the following letter to the Viceroy regarding the re-imposition of the Customs Cordon at Viramgam:—

"My Association has heard with deep regret about the re-imposition of the Customs cordon and searching the persons of the passengers by the Customs authorities at Viramgam and other centres in Kathiawar. My Association apprehend that the said customs cordons and searches will entail great hardships and troubles on the travelling public. The Association is at a loss to understand the real motives that inspired the Government, all of a sudden, to re-impose these ugly customs cordons at different centres of Kathiawar.

The residents and the travelling public of Kathiawar have not yet forgotten the hardships and troubles they had experiencefid in the past. The task of carrying out the searches is entrusted to the illiterate and uneducated police constables of the Customs Department, and everybody knows that these policemen of the Customs Department behave very rudely, harshly and unmannerly towards the passengers at the time of making the searches.

My Association, therefore, requests that the reasons assigned for the re-imposition of the Customs searches should be readily published in the different vernaculars so as to make the passengers understand the same. They will thus, be cautioned against taking or carrying with them, while travelling, the dutiable articles. This would greatly help the passengers to lessen their hardships and annoyance at the time of the Customs searches. The customs authorities should also be ordered to observe that no passenger is annoyed by their staff in the course of such searches.

VEXATION & ANNOYING

It is believed that all these troubles have arisen on account of some dispute between the Government of India and some Indian State in respect of some dutiable articles which are supposed to have been imported in that State and secretly brought into the British territories with a view o evade customs duties. If this is true, the Government should adopt some other means to stop the evasion of such duties. The Government should prevent the State involved in such unscrupulous methods from doing so. However, my Association is of opinion that the steps now adopted by the Government for searching the persons of the travelling public of Kathiawar, are not the proper means of overcoming the mischief, but they only serve to put the travellers to unnecessary troubles and annoyance.

My Association, therefore, respectfully urge upon His Excellency to find out the real hitch with a view to remedy the same and repeal the orders for the creation of the customs cordons and the searching of the travelling public at Viramgam and other centres of Kathiawar.

BOMBAY COUNCIL BYE-ELECTION

The vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. J. B. Petit of the Millowners' Association in the Bombay Legislative Council, will be filled up at a bye-election to be held on or before August 7.

The schedule is as below:—

SCHEDULE.

Thursday, July 26: Nomination of candidates.

Monday, July 30: Scrutiny of nomination papers.

Monday, August 6, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.: Voting.

Tuesday, August 7, at 12 noon, at the headquarters office of the Bombay Millowners' Association: Counting of votes.

PETITS CASE POSTPONED

Prosecution Witness To Be Cross-Examined

In the Bank of India Case against the Petits, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon postponed further hearing to July 25, when Mr. S. H. Celah, the principal prosecution witness will be cross-examined by the Defence.

LEWIS SINCLAIR PRISON LIFE STORY AT CAPITOL

"ANN WICKERS" (CAPITOL)—"WELCOME DANGER" (PATHE)—"QUEEN'S AFFAIR" (WELLINGTON)

"After To-night" shown at Roxy.

JOAN CRAWFORD IN "SADIE MCKEE"

At The Regal

In spite of the lively competition of a cast which is one of the best ever assembled for a motion picture, Joan Crawford easily walks off with the acting honors in "Sadie McKee" her new starring vehicle for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer now to be screened from to-day at the Regal Theatre.

Miss Crawford, always a vital and glittering personality, proves herself a dramatic actress of no mean stature in the new film. As pretty Sadie McKee authoress Vina Delmar's famous character, Joan gives her most convincing performance. The problems, struggles and subsequent triumphs, of a small town girl alone in a great city which rise to crescendo as scene by scene unrolls, is given credence and brought to life by the star's superb acting The spectator watches not Joan Crawford, the star, but the living embodiment of Sadie McKee.

GREAT SUPPORTING CAST

And the supporting cast, is, as we have remarked magnificent. Franchot Tone, with all the grace, ease and charm that are so naturally his, plays Michael, romantic male lead, to the hilt. This, incidentally, marks the first time that Tone, lucky in love in private life, wins Joan Crawford in the final sequence. Gene Raymond and Edward Arnold play the other two important male parts in this story of a girl and three men. As the charming weakling crooner, Tommy, Raymond is excellent. And his singing voice easily matches his expert delineation of the tragic character. Never was there a more roistering, rowdy and engaging drunkard than Arnold, as Millionaire Brennan, who has dol. 17,000,000 and loves good liquor ..... loves it a little too well for his own good As Joan's husband-for-a-time, the scenes between these two are perfect., Jean Dixon and Leo G. Carroll, leading thespians of the stage, put a high polish on their parts as Opal, Joan's friend, and Phelps, eccentric butler, respectively. All the skill and finish that characterized Miss Dixon's acting in "Once in a Life-time" and "June Moon" on the stage and Carroll's work in the recent "The Green Bay Tree" is on view here.

GENE AUSTIN SINGS

Even Zelda Sears, the writer, is in the cast as a boarding house land-lady who knows a bad lessant when she seems one. Earl Oxford Gene Austin the singer, and Akim Tamiroff who gave even Gargo competition as the valet in "Queen Christina" are here, and excellent. Clarence Brown's brilliant direction is evident every minute of the time. One of Hollywood's leading directors, Brown's sensitive economical style allows for full characterization without a moment of dullness or drag.

DRAMA OF AVERAGE GIRL

The story, serialized in a national magazine before being published in book form, is in brief a powerful dramatization of the average girl. Sadie McKee is the daughter of a cook in a small town. Eloping with a crooner who soon deserts her, she finds herself alone and friendless in New York. Her problems, temptations and struggles, before she finds success and happiness, are the problems, temptations and struggles of the average comely young girl.

With the exquisite settings M-G-M's craftsmen always provide, titillating music supplied by Brown and Freed and Oliver Marsh's photography the last fine fillip is given to a great production.

"AFTER TO-NIGHT"

At The Roxy

RKO-Radio has surrounded its blond star, Constance Bennett, with plenty of realistic atmosphere as well as strong supporting cast, headed by Gilbert Roland, in its new production "After To-night" which opens this evening at Roxy. Elaborate and colorful settings, including a large cafe in Vienna, a complete Austrian village, a field hospital and the railway station of Luxembourg City provide the action background. The theme is the glorification of the war-time spy, but the muck and mud and harrowing scenes of actual combat are, thanks to the director George Archainbaud, missing. It is a behind the scenes story, the war within war. As one of the most dependable members of the Russian intelligence department. Miss Bennett is on the Austrian front to gather information about troop movements and a new type of warfare liquid fire. The action shifts from Luxembourg across Austria to Vienna, then to the danger zone behind the lines and, at the close of war, to a peace time railway coach crowded with troops and citizens returning to their homes. "After To-night" presents an unusual and striking dramatic climax, with the beautiful Russian spy trapped by her enemy, none other than the man she loves, and the one assigned by his government to put an end to her espionage activities. The Austrian captain has to choose between the arms of the spy and the arms of the firing squad for the spy's accomplice has already gone the way of all captured spies. The cast includes Edward Elliss Sam Godfrey, Lucien Prival, Mischa Auer, Evelyn Carter Carrington and John Wray. Jane Murfin wrote the original story.

"MYSTERIOUS PRINCE" 3RD WEEK

At Krishna Talkies

The talkie is a hit of the Saraswatee Cinetone Co., of Poona, now extended for third week at Krishna Talkie.

PRISON LIFE SHOWN AT THE CAPITOL

"Ann Vickers" shown at the Capi tol.

Kumari Kamala Kirpalani in "Dilara."

Kumari Gulab in "Maid of Paradise."

MR. WALTER KAUFMAN

"THE QUEEN'S AFFAIR"

At The Wellington

One of the biggest productions to come from a Studio this year is "The Queen's Affair," which is being screened this week at the Wellington. This is the Herbert Wilcox production in which the lovely Anna Neagle and the handsome Fernand Gravvey have again been co-starred. "The Queen's Affair" brings comedy and satire, and is played throughout in a quick light-hearted tempo in accordance with its modern setting. Since the kingdom of the story is entirely mythical, the producer has been able to treat it picturesquely. The street scenes, the interiors and exteriors of the royal palace, the mountain hotel, and the lovely Swiss and the Alpine scenes are very notable and refreshingly pleasant. There are many laughable passages between the young Queen and her aged dignitaries. The film derives additional entertainment value from the contrast of modern life with the sweep of Court pageantry. For the first time in her career the enchanting Anna Neagle is called upon to play in comedy sequences, and the handsome Fernand Gravvey is given the opportunity to make use of his splendid light-comedy talents. Anna Neagle wears a complete range of modern clothes specially designed for her—morning and afternoon gowns, travelling costumes, evening dresses, negligees, and coronation robes, the train worn with the latter is of special magnificence. Three great musical numbers—"I Love You So"—"When I Hear Your Voice"—and "To-night"—help to make the "Queen's Affair" the great success that it is. Whisked from a New York shop counter to the throne of Sirroco, Anna Neagle is charmingly naive as the Queen. Romance, Music, Adventure, Drama, Love and Lavish Atmosphere are all, all here in this most delightful comedy satire musical picture "The Queen's Affair," and Anna Neagle and Fernand Gravvey are seen at their best in this British and Dominions superpicture. It is rightly acclaimed as the crowning romantic drama of the year.

GHARWAL MOVIETONE

A New Venture

Under the patronage of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Bahadur of Tehri Garhwal State, the Garhwal Movie Tone Ltd., has been started at Narendranagar, the Winter Head Quarter of the State near Rikhikesh. Preparations are reported to be proceeding apase, and it is said that the services of some expert technicians and artist have already been engaged, and more are being enrolled. Machinary is on its way. Their first films are reported to be 1. Shri Ganga Vatran, 2. Slaves of freedom, 3. With the waters of the Ganges.

The first is a mythological picture full of religious fervour, love, Romance, Thrills, and Rationalists Touches bringing out the beautiful truths contained in this allegory. One of its main features is said to be that it will incorporate living pictures of the actual sacred places, viz: Gomukh, Gangotri, etc., down to Gangasagar and some of the most charming Himalayan Scenery.

The Second is a vivid picture of some aspects of the modern Indian Society bringing out in an interesting way, the evils as well as blessings of Western Education. It is reported to be of very interesting situation, humour, tragedy, thrills, love, jealousy, etc. that go to make a picture gripping.

The third with the waters of the ganges, is a geographical film, the first of the Company's educational series, it been given out that a part from the valuable Geographical Phenomina, the picture will contain some beautiful customs and manners of Garhwal, its different dances, and institutions and its piculiar fawn and flora, means of communication and transport so far as the course of the Ganges is concerned. It will be a more of Geographical information in regard to places and cracks lying on the banks of the Ganges from Gomukh to Ganga Sagar.

The Company is very shortly sending out an expedition which will tour and shoot scenes upto Gomukh in the hills and down to

(Continued on Page 9.)

MR. WALTER KAUFMAN

Studies Harmonic Possibilities Of Indian Music

Mr. Walter Kaufman has worked, as operatic conductor in Berlin and has directed symphony concerts from Radio Stations in Prague, Reipzig and Berlin. His compositions have been widely appreciated in Vienna Amsterdam and Berlin, as well as for the chamber music in London. Last March his new Opera "Hommebrington au der Tag" was performed at Prague.

Mr. Kaufman has worked some years also for the Ufa Film Corporation in Berlin. He is at present busy with broadcasting orchestral music and is very keenly studying at the Ajanta Cinetone Studios the harmonic possibilities of Indian music for the screen. The Ajanta Studios with his assistance may be expected to initiate fruitful assitance.

BY CANDLE-LIGHT

At The Palace

The season's most rougish romance, that gay sophisticated Universal screenplay by Candlelight is revived at the Palace Talkies near Byculla Rly. Station from to-day, with Elissa Landi, Paul Lukas, Nils Asther and Esther Ralston in feature roles.

Lukas is the masquerading butler and Miss. Landi the equally deceiving maid in the story, and the hilarious complications are said to ensue when they begin to pursue their amours in the Count's apartment during the absence of the latter. It's a spicy romance and the intimate picture of gay doings.

If you fail to see by Candlelight you will miss the most clever, most brilliant comedy, in years.

It is directed by the versatile James Whale, who was responsible for "The Invisible Man," "Frankenstein" and "The Kiss Before the Mirror."

Harold Lloyd in "Welcome D anger" shown at Pathe.

STORY OF PRISON LIFE

"Ann Wickers" At Capitol

Sinclair Lewis tossed "Ann Vickers" as a literary bombshell into the trenches of tradition, and now RKO-Radio Pictures, which was higher bidder for the screen rights, has picked it up and hurled it further at the old fortresses which have deld back the march of womanhood. Irene Dunne and Walter Huston are co-starred, and other luminaries of the screen have done their share, but credit must be given to the Lewis theme for considerable of the popularity of the current hit which is keeping the motion picture theatre turnstiles clicking.

Ann Vickers is a girl who has very modern ideas about love and the courage to do something with them. Things are quite enough with her back in a mid-Western smal town until she is caught in the war hysteria and suddenly falls in love with a handsome army captain, who betrays her and destroys her illusion of love. Another setback in love, and Ann grows bitter. She strives to drive all thoughts of romance from her and seek comfort in a career hoping to gain the plaudits of the public while she improves civilization. Next, a brilliant jurist crosses her path, and another affair seems to bring her happiness. But the man with whom she falls in love is sentenced to prison. Forced at last to choose between the love of a mand behind the bars and her own brilliant career, she makes a dramatic decision. The storm of protest raised by Ann's course when the Lewis volume first exploded amid the reading public will no doubt be revived, what with the dramatic version packing in the fans from one end of the country to the other. Many women will stand with Ann Vickers in her courageous defiance both of ronventions and of selfishness among those high in executive positions in public institutions. Other will protest, censure, and condemn her. The result of course, will be more and more discussion about the age-old boundaries thrown around the woman hungry for romance. The theme is undoubtedly a popular one and that counts heavily. Supporting Irene Dune and Walter Huston are Bruce Cabot as the officer cad: Conrad Nagel as Linsey Atwell, another of Ann's suitors; Edna May Oliver, Sam Hardy, Ferdinand Gottschalk, and others.

HAROLD LLOYD IN "WELCOME DANGER"

At The 'Pathe'

Harold Lloyd known throughout as the greatest comedian on Earth can be seen at the 'Pathe Cinema' this week in "Welcome Danger." It provides Rousing Thrills, gripping Mystery, Throbbing Romance in addition to riotous fun.

The scenes especially where the goggle-eyed comedian delves into the dives of Tongland, and Harold making love in his usual way to a charming girl are simply marvellous.

In "Welcome Danger" we discover 'Harold' as a serious-minded young Boston botanist immersed in his books on floriculture. But fate has ruled that he must be plunged into swifter, more exciting currents of activity. Friends of his deceased father, one-time captain of the San Francisco police force, decide to invite Harold to take over the job of cleaning up gangsters and Tong-men in the city's underground Chinatown. They presume that Harold will display the same courageous and ironfisted power in office that his father had shown.

The innocent Harold goes to "Frisco." By a lucky break he scores a victory over a group of underworld denizens the first day he is in the city. He applies botanical methods to the art of finger-printing, and gets a clew to the ringleader of the lawless element.

Then come the big thrills—he goes into a dank and mysterious underground Oriental den to rescue a kindly Chinese doctor who had effected a miraculous cure of the little brother of Harold's Sweetheart, Barbara Kent. It is one continuous thrill interjected with rapid-fire laughs and gags from that point to the finish. Of course Harold makes good, but it is the "how" of it that makes this picture a classic of the fun-maker's art.

Excellent support is furnished by Barbara Kent, Noah Young, Charles Middleton and William Walling.

"SINHASAN"

At The Minerva

Sinhasan is a story of the romantic type—the mysteries of human life draped in symbol.

Among the actors who have successfully played their roles, special mention might be made of Shantakumari, Indumati her music is well-executed Nandu Khote as a powerful villian presents a new type. But more subtle is the acting of Surve who plays the role of the half-witted king.

Shown At Wellington

Franchot Tone, Joan Crawford, Mary Forbes in "Sadie McKee".

Shown At The Regal

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Shud 3, 1990.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 2, 1353.
Parsi: Behman 14, 1303.
Sunrise: 6h. 9m.
Sunset: 7h. 20m.
Highwater: 1-08, 13-47
Lowwater: 6-36, 20-04
S S "Kaisar-i-Hind", with mails, leaves at 1 p.m.
Harwood League: Green Howards v. Royal Artillery, Colaba, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, July 15.

All-India thanks-giving day celebration for Mahatma's providential escape.

"SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC."

The weekly public concert of the school will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. at the school hall, Banham Hall-Lane, Girgaum.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per S.S. "Toyama Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Sunday the 15th instant.

"THE STORY OF THE EARTH."

Under the auspices of the Vile Parle Sahitya Sabha Mr. S. P. Desai will deliver the lecture on the above subject in the Liberty Lodge at 9-30 p.m. to-day (Saturday).

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct the weekly public class at the Batliboi's Accountancy Institute Hall, to-day at 3-30 p.m. and at the Ashram, Khar, on Sunday at 9 a.m.

THE ISMAIL COLLEGE UNION.

Under the auspices of the above Union, Mr. M. R. Venkateshwaran, M.A. the officer in charge of the Indian Branch of the League of Nations, will deliver a lecture on "The League of the Nations", at Ismail College, to-day (Saturday) at 12-45 p.m. Prof. Nayer L. Ahmad will preside.

UNIVERSAL ARTS CIRCLE.

Under the joint auspices of the University Arts Circle and the Muslim Students' Union, Mr. Megherian Editor, "Cavalcade" will deliver a lecture on 'Democracy and Dictatorship' at the Muslim Students' Union Hall, Blavasky Lodge Chowpatty, to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Sjt. Purshottam Tricumdas will preside.

3 ARTS CIRCLE.

3 Arts Circle will meet in honour of Mr. R. N. Gupta of New York, who will speak on the "Organisation of Chain Stores in India". An entertainment has been arranged. Mr. Adi Sett will recite his poems. Herr and Frau Fritz Von Dricberg of Argentina, just arrived, will render real Argentina exhibition Tango, and Schuberts' Songs. Both the artistes are of European stage fame. Mr. Joshi, B.A., LL.B. and Ustad Jaffer Khan will sing. "Gwaliori" will render natural whistling with song. Syed Akhtar Taash of Azamgarh will perform mimicry. Alakhnanda, will render Nautch-Song with "bhau."

LAMINGTON ROAD SARVAJANIK G. MANDAL.

"The Annual General Meeting of the members of the above Mandal will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Hanuman Vyayam Shala Chunam Lane, to elect office-bearers and Managing Committee for the year 1934-35 and also Representatives.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Mr. S. G. Warty will deliver a public lecture under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, on 'University Aims and Ideal' to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Brotherhood Hall. Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University will preside.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Professor G. B. Kshirasagar will meet his students (and all new comers) in Architecture to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. in the South Wing, University Buildings.

Professor C. N. Vakil will meet his students in Currency and Exchange Problems of To-day to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. in the South Wing, University Buildings and not at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY SOCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION

"Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association a public meeting will be held in the Prarthana Samaj Hall to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Prof. M. D. Altekar, will deliver a lecture on 'The Problem of the Deserted Wife' Dr. Malinibai Sukhtankar will preside."

"FLAG SALUTATION AT MATUNGA."

Under the auspices of the Matunga Taluka Congress Committee a Flag Salutation Ceremony will take place on Sunday the 15th inst. at 8 a.m. in the open Maidan near Napoo Hall.

Mr. B. G. Horniman will perform the ceremony and there will be prayers in accordance with the thanksgiving day.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

"Mr. C. B. Sethna of the Indian State Broadcasting Service will deliver a public lecture on "The Future of Broadcasting" at the Y.M.C.A. Reynolds Road, Byculla, to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. Mr. S. Jepson, Editor Illustrated Weekly, will preside."

JOINT STRIKE COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Relief Sub-Committee of the Joint Strike Committee will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9 a.m. at the office of the Lalbavta Girni Kamgar Union at Shetye Building Poibavdi. All members are requested to be present, when the question of distributing relief to those that have received bullet wounds during the strike as a result of police firing and such other matters as may come before the meeting in this connection.

It may be interesting to note, in this connection, that The League Against Imperialism sent an amount of £9b "which was collected by the International Labour Defence on behalf of the General Textile Fund, with the request that the money be allocated to the needs of those who have been arrested or injured by the police during the strike...." The cheque has been forwarded for encashment in the usual course.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"The Kemel Murder Case" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 4 p.m.

REGAL—"Sadie Mackee" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday 4 p.m.

ROXY—"After To-night" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 4 p.m

CAPITOL—"Ann Vickers" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 4 p.m.

CARLTON—"The Devil's Brother" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Sunday Morning at 10 a.m.

PATHE—"Welcome Danger" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday morning show 10 a.m.

WELLINGTON—"The Queen's Affair" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 3-30 p.m.

WEST END—"Gun Sundari" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 2-45 p.m.

GLOBE—"Throne of Delhi" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 2-45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Sinhasan" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 3 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Mysterious Prince" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 2-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Seva Sadan" Time as usual.

EDWARD—"The Hurricane Express" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.

SUPER—"Ranchandi" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 2-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Krishnarjun" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 3-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Indian Musical Hour. 1-0 p.m. Bombay market: Available rates: European Lunch Time Music.

5 p.m. Relay of Music from the Regal Cinema. 6 p.m. Mistry. Stories in Gujarati. 6-30 p.m. Auntie Ella and Uncle Dick. 8 p.m. A talk on Oxford and Cambridge. 8-30 p.m. Empire relay. 9 p.m. Weather report and News Bulletin. 9-10 p.m. General News in Hindi and Commercial News 9-30 p.m. Classical and Light Music. By Bai Saraswatibai. 11 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Tom News Bulletin. 7-30 p.m. A topical talk. 7-35 p.m. The Belfast Wireless Orchestra. 8 p.m. Children's Music Festival, relayed from the Crystal Palace. 8-30 p.m. Troise and his Mandoliers. 9-15 p.m. Harold Ramsay at the organ of the Granada, Tooting, London. 9-45 p.m. Dance music. 10 p.m. The Northern Command Tattoo, part 2, Newcastle. 10-30 p.m. News Bulletin. 10-45 p.m. A topical talk. 10-55 p.m. An interlude 11 p.m. Endeavour, a sports talk.

APPEAL TO MAHARASHTRA.

Shankerrao Deo, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, has issued the following for the press.—

"All over Maharashtra meetings should be held on the 15th inst., wherein prayers should be offered for the escape of Mahatma Gandhi from the Poona Bomb outrage, according to the instructions of the Acting President of the Congress.

"Mahatmaji's message of non-violence and untouchability should be preached to the people in these meetings."

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Trains	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9 00
Madras Express	10 15
Deccan Queen	10 25
Poona Mail	11 40
Punjab Mail	13 15
Nagpur Express	14 40
Poona Fast Passenger	16 00
Poona Express	19 10
Allahabad Express	20 45
	Departures.
Allahabad Express	7 15
Poona Express	8 00
Poona Fast Passenger	12 00
Madras Express	13 45
Poona Mail	15 30
Punjab Mail	16 05
Deccan Queen	17 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	17 30
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21 15
Nagpur Express	21 30
Madras Mail	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger trains Arrivals at Bombay Central.

	H.M.
No. 8 Up Passenger	5 50
No. 20 Up Delhi Express	6 15
No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail	6 45
No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7 50
*No. 4 Up Frontier Mail	8 55
No. 12 Up Passenger	14 50
No. 16 Up Kathiawar Express	19 05
No. 6 Up Passenger	20 55
Departures from Bombay Central.	H.M.
No. 15 Down Kathiawar Express	8 45
No. 9 Down Passenger	8 55
No. 11 Down Passenger	13 35
No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail	20 25
No. 3 Down Frontier Mail	21 15
No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail	21 30
No. 19 Down Delhi Express	22 00
No. 7 Down Passenger	22 15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

*On Saturday only for Passengers going to Europe 9 05

RAMAKANT KRISHNA BHENDE SCHOLARSHIPS FUND.

The selection of the students for the scholarships to be awarded from the above Fund will be made shortly by the Board of Trustees of the Ramakant Krishna Bhende Scholarships Fund from among the poor and deserving students belonging to the Goud Saraswat Brahman Community (all sub-sections included).

Male students who after passing their Matriculation Examination from any of the High Schools at Poona intend to prosecute their studies further in any College may submit their applications to the Managing Trustees, Ramakant Krishna Bhende Scholarships Fund.

Girl students, poor and deserving of the said community studying in the Poona Female High School (otherwise known as the High School for Indian Girls) or in the Poona Female Training College may also put in their applications.

All applications must be made on the prescribed form of the Board and reach the office of the Managing Trustees on or before the 15th August.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

There will be five vacancies on the Committee this year under Rule 11 of the Mandali which are to be filled in at the ensuing annual election.

Nominations for the election (on the printed forms of the Mandali) duly proposed and seconded should be sent in so as to reach the honorary secretaries at the Saraswat Brahman Samaj Griha (No. 264, Charni Road, Girgaon, Bombay) upto 8 p.m. (S.T.) on the 31st inst.

SITE FOR CONGRESS SESSION

R. C. Executive Discusses Sub-Committee's Report

The Executive Committee of the Provisional Reception Committee of the 48th Session of the Indian National Congress met at the Congress House on Friday evening and discussed the reports of the Fandal, Exhibition and Volunteers Sub-Committee. It was decided to place the report with the Secretary's notes before the meeting of the Reception Committee which meets on Sunday.

The agenda prepared for Sunday's meeting of the members of the Reception Committee then came up for consideration and was gone through item by item. It was ultimately accepted with modifications.

CONGRESS RECEPTION COMMITTEE MEETING

Will Be Held At Jinnah Hall On Sunday Evening

A meeting of the Congress Reception Committee will be held on Sunday, July 15, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the People's Jinnah Hall, Congress House.

AGENDA.

I. Secretaries brief report of the work done from the date of formation of the Reception Committee till date.

II. Election of the Chairman, Pro-Chairman, General Secretaries, Treasurers and the G.O.C. of the Reception Committee.

III. Election of the Executive Committee of the Reception Committee.

IV. Election of the following Sub-Committees and their office-bearers:

1. Finance
2. Pandal and Delegates Camp Construction
3. Volunteers
4. Exhibition
5. Reception and Accommodation
6. Publicity
7. Decoration
8. Medical
9. Sanitation
10. Electricity
11. Kitchen
12. Music and Recreation.
13. Requirements.
14. General purposes.

V. Fixing the site for Congress Session, Delegates camp, Exhibition etc.

VI. And any other subject which may be allowed by the Chairman.

B. P. C. C. Architects And Engineers

The Secretary of the B. P. C. C. writes:—

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have appointed Messrs. Kora and Bhatt as its Honorary Architects and Engineers.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY FUND.

Mr. L. R. Phadnis, Vice-Chairman of the Indian Women's University Fund Committee, Bombay, acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following contributions from:—

Soubhagyawati Kamlabai Vinze Rs. 100; Barrister Dongre Rs. 100; Shriyut Mukundrao Patil, Andheri Rs. 50; Shriyut Pandurangrao Patil, Vakil, Santa Cruz, Rs. 50; Doctor Dhondopant Abhyankar, Bassein, Rs. 25; Shriyut Bapoosahib Bhatavdekar Rs. 50, and Shriyut Gajananrao Mhatre Rs. 51.

ARTS AND BEAUTY EXHIBITION AT JOHANNESBURG.

The Agent to the Government of India in South Africa has sent particulars, of the Arts and Beauty Exhibition to be held in Johannesburg in October this year. The Exhibition is being organised by the newspaper "The Star" and its objects are:—

(a) to exhibit objects of art and beauty from various parts of the world. Such exhibits to include paintings and all manner of craft work and will not exclude goods manufactured for sale.

(b) to raise money for the Star Seaside Fund.

(c) with the co-operation of the Transvaal Education Department, to provide an exhibition of educational value.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Maneklal H. Vakil, will deliver a lecture on "Education of Adult Men" and Mr. H. D. (Chhatrapati, on "Service in the Sphere of the Blind" at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

The members of the class will visit the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, Chowpatty, on Sunday at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

City To Celebrate Thanks-Giving Day

FLAG HOISTING AND PUBLIC MEETINGS IN DIFFERENT WARDS

Under the auspices of the Gandhi Seva Mandal, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay (North) fully representative of all classes and communities will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. at Dhuru Hall, under the presidency of Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, J.P., M.L.C. to record their protest against Poona Bomb outrage and congratulate Mahatma Gandhi on his providential escape, when Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Sjt. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mulraj Karsondas, Miss Safia Somji, Sjts. Dhuranchar, Vinayakrao Bhuskute, V. R. Pradhan, R. D. Kowli, Dr. Bhaindarkar, Sjt. Ishwarbhai Patel and others will address the meeting.

YOUNG NATIONALISTS' LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Young Nationalists' League a Flag Salutation ceremony will take place on Sunday the 15th inst. at 8 a.m. when Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai will unfurl the National Flag. Prominent leaders will deliver speeches.

"G" WARD THANKS-GIVING.

Under the auspices of the "G" Ward D.C.C. a Flag Salutation ceremony will be performed on Sunday the 15th inst., at 7-30 a.m. at DeLisle Road near Cement Chawl's maidan. After the ceremony, a public meeting will be held for Thanks-giving to Mahatma Gandhi.

After the meeting the members will go round to enroll the Congress members.

PRAYER FOR GANDHIJI AT VILE-PARLE.

A public meeting of the citizens of Vile-Parle will be held on Sunday the 15th inst., at 8 a.m. (S.T.) in the Vyayam Mandir of Vile-Parle Rashtriya Shala to offer prayers on thanks giving day.

Swami Anand will speak on the occasion.

PUBLIC PRAYER AT BYCULLA.

The "E" Ward Congress Publicity officer writes:—

In accordance with the appeal of the acting Chairman of the Working Committee that to celebrate Sunday the 15th July as a day of prayer and thanksgiving for the miraculous escape of Mahatmaji, the "E" Ward Congress Committee proposes to hold a public prayer on Sunday the 15th inst. at 11 a.m. (S.T.) at Panchkata Palangau, in front of Khatau Makanjee Mills, Byculla.

Prominent leaders of the Congress will attend the function. All the ladies and gentlemen are cordially invited to grace the occasion by their presence and pray for a long life to Mahatmaji, so that he may work for many more years for the liberation of our Mother India from bonds.

OBSERVE PRAYER DAY TO-MORROW

Pursuant to the Congress President's announcement, under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held at the Congress House maidan to-morrow (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.), to observe the All-India Thanks-giving and Prayer Day for the providential escape of Mahatma Gandhi at Poona.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

(In case of rain, the meeting will be held at the Jinnah Hall.)

BOMBAY TEACHERS' UNION.

The 10th annual general meeting of the above Union was held in the Secondary Training College Hall, on Thursday, under the chairmanship of Principal H. V. Hampton of the Secondary Training College. The Secretary, Mr. M. R. Ingle, read the minutes of the 9th annual general meeting; the Joint Secretary, Mr. N. Namabhai, read the Annual Report and the Treasurer, Mr. Y. M. Rane submitted the statement of accounts for the year 1933-34 which were passed unanimously.

The following persons were elected to the Executive Committee for 1934-35.—President:—Principal H. V. Hampton. Joint Secretaries:—1. Mr. C. A. Christie and 2. Miss M. D. Shroff. Treasurer:—Mr. B. M. Kapadia. Ordinary members: Prof. R. P. Kar; Prof. A. M. Modi, Mr. M. R. Ingle, Mr. G. B. Deo; Miss P. F. Vajifdar, Mr. B. Abreo (two more to be co-opted).

VINA DELMAR'S NOVEL
At The Theatre Magnificent
TO-NIGHT AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
THE REGAL
Book Now Phone: 22323
(FULLY AIR-CONDITIONED)

JOAN CRAWFORD
as you desire her ... in a role more glamorous and brilliant than her "Dancing Lady!"
She rose from calicos to silks, with men as the stepping-stones!
Sadie McKee
with
FRANCHOT TONE
GENE RAYMOND
EDWARD ARNOLD
ESTHER RALSTON
A CLARENCE BROWN production

A Metro, Goldwyn Mayer Picture

A GRIPPING STORY BY A NOBEL PRIZE WINNER!
At Bombay's Leading Talkie House
THE CAPITOL
TO-NIGHT AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

A Girl Struggling Through The Pit-Falls Of Life—To Find The True Talisman Of Romance!
The book by SINCLAIR LEWIS has swept the nation like an avalanche.
The production by RKO-RADIO is burning up the screen!
ANN VICKERS
Starring
IRENE DUNNE
WALTER HUSTON
with
EDNA MAY OLIVER
Conrad Nagel · Bruce Cabot
A Pandro S. Berman production, directed by John Cromwell. MERIAN C. COOPER, executive producer.
RKO RADIO Picture

BOOK NOW AND ENSURE YOUR SEATS

"Welcome Danger"
PATHE
EVERYDAY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
SUNDAY MORNING 10 A.M.

Telephone No. 22037, Post Box No. 322. Telegrams "Chronicle." Registered No. B-1068.

The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1934

REFORMERS' DUTY

It was to be expected that the All-India Sanatanist Leaders' Conference, which met at Calcutta on Thursday would decide to form a political organisation of their own and contest elections to the Central and Provincial Legislatures and local bodies. Many who are nobodies in politics can only hope to get any following by pampering the orthodoxy of the unthinking people. But by opposing even measures like the Sarda Act the Sanatanists will not only demonstrate their impotence but will also condemn themselves as a political party. However, so long as they agitate non-violently, they should be given a free field. And if their activity evokes adequate counter-activity on the part of reformers in all social and socio-religious matters, the Sanatanists' antics may be a blessing in disguise. The reformers have not been active enough so far with regard to the measures like the Untouchability Bills which the Sanatanists are out to prevent from passing through the Legislature. The Harijan Sevak Sanghs, that should have taken the initiative and a prominent part in rallying public opinion in support of these Bills have failed to give to this part of their work the earnest attention it deserves. We trust reformers in general will be more active hereafter in all matters of social reform, if only to counteract the tactics of the Sanatanists.

We hope, on the other hand, that the Sanatanists will be scrupulously non-violent in their agitation. It is reported that certain Sanatanists of Benares, the stronghold of orthodoxy, are not only organising a boycott of Gandhiji but are broadcasting irresponsible and violently worded bulletins. Their excesses will doubtless recoil on themselves but the reformers should be vigilant and tactful in dealing with them and prevent them from being a menace to society. Some of the Benares Sanatanists are reported to have declared that the removal of untouchability will mean the removal of the Hindu society. Nonsense like this and the violent language of an anonymous bulletin against Gandhiji only show that Hindu orthodoxy is on its last legs. The tide is strong in favour of reform but the reformers must be active.

Not Convincing

While we are prepared to believe with Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar that all the Sanatanists known to him deplore the recent bomb outrage at Poona no less than the friends and admirers of Mahatmaji, we must confess that we are not fully convinced by the arguments he advances in support of his rather extraordinary suggestion that the bomb could not have been intended for Gandhiji. He says that it was public knowledge that Gandhiji would arrive at the Municipal Hall at 7-30 p.m. and that his car would be preceded by a pilot car and that, further, "there was sufficient day-light for the bomb-thrower not to mistake one person for the other." Mr. Bhopatkar, however, forgets that it is usually the tool and not the principal, who actually executes plans of the criminal kind and in such was the case in the present instance, was it not probable that the bomb-thrower, either mistaking Mr. Bhopatkar's car for Gandhiji's or miscalculating the time, threw the missile before the exact hour? It was reported at the time that cries of "Gandhiji-ki-jai" had been raised when the first car arrived near the municipal hall. Was it not possible that these cries led the impatiently waiting miscreant to believe that Gandhiji had arrived in that car? Again Mr. Bhopatkar's car was reported by some of the press correspondents to have arrived at 7-22 p.m. and not 7-15, as Mr. Bhopatkar suggests now. If the former was the correct time of the outrage, the difference of only 7 minutes between the arrival of Mr. Bhopatkar's car and that of Gandhiji's would be too short to permit of differentiation between the two cars. We do not mean to suggest that a Sanatanist alone could have thrown the bomb. But, Mr. Bhopatkar's suggestion that the bomb was not intended for Gandhiji cannot be accepted till he is in a position to prove that it was intended for some one else.

Land Mortgage Bank For Bombay

According to an "Asssociated Press" message from Poona it is understood that the Government of Bombay have accepted the recommendation made by a Committee appointed by them sometime ago that Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks should be started in various parts of this Presidency at a very early date. It is to be hoped that the Associated Press agency is correctly informed and that Government will soon issue an official communique containing their decisions on the recommendations. The most important of these recommendations, according to the "A. P." message, appears to be the creation of a Central Land Mortgage Bank empowered to issue debentures to the extent of Rs. 50 lakhs, both principal and interest on which would be guaranteed by Government. The present time is very propitious for the starting of such an institution inasmuch as the prevailing abnormally easy conditions of the money market will enable debentures to be floated at easy rates of interest. This will go to reduce the incident of the interest charges payable by agriculturist borrowers on their prior debts which are transferred to local Land Mortgage Banks. As the Committee point out, the present time is also favourable for the extension of the system of land mortgage credit, which was experimentally introduced in some portions of the Presidency in the year 1928. Money-lenders, the Committee observes, are now evincing a greater readiness to compound their dues and accept smaller cash payments. But there is a danger involved here, unless some machinery is provided, simultaneously with the creation of the propcsed credit agency, for the investigation of debts. In some provinces such machinery has recently been set up, in others it is in process of being devised. The Committee's report contains no reference to the need for this agency and hence it is necessary to emphasise that this aspect of the problem should not be ignored when action is finally taken for the relief of agricultural indebtedness even on the restricted scale proposed by the Committee.

Liberal Accusation

In his lecture on "Liberals and the next Assembly" Mr. A. D. Shroff did not do much more than repeat, unwittingly, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad's catch-phrases about "realism" and "facing facts" which invite the obvious retort and commentary on the Liberals' actual record. Mr. Shroff not only forgot the immediate past, to say nothing of the remote, he even failed to anticipate a perfectly natural question when proudly proclaiming small numbers and solid worth. The world, therefore, is still in the dark as to the Liberals' own explanation of possessing no following among their countrymen. Or is it that the three hundred and thirty millions of their compatriots are too foolish and blind to be taken notice of?

That apart, there is one point in his speech which calls for a word or two. "It is," he reported to have said, "the honest conviction of Liberals that the Congress made the severest blunder in talking of repudiation of the public debt....." We do not question the honesty of our friends' conviction. The Congress has not repudiated any public debt. All that it has done is to demand an impartial examination of this debt. The reason, given by Mr. Shroff for the charge, however, is worse than the accusation itself. For, ".....inasmuch as," continued Mr. Shroff, "such talk has been responsible for insistence on the part of the British for stringent financial safeguards." Nothing explains better than this explanatory sentence, the mind and meaning of Indian Liberalism. Our friends will probably place the responsibility for all safeguards on the Congress because it is—criminally?—guilty of "the severest blunder in talking of" India's right to complete Freedom.

IN THE LAW COURTS

The Court Expert

(By N. H. P.)

The Rule Committee of the Supreme Court in England has made a new rule whereby it is provided that in any case which is to be tried without a jury, involving any question for an expert witness, the Court may in its discretion at any time on the application of any party appoint an independent expert, to be called the Court Expert to enquire and report upon any question of fact or of opinion not involving questions of law or construction. The report so far as it is not accepted by all parties, shall be treated as information furnished to the Court and shall be given such weight as the Court may think fit. Any party may apply for leave to cross-examine the Court expert on his report. The Court expert shall if possible be a person agreed between the parties, and failing agreement shall be nominated by the Court. The word "Expert" includes scientific persons, medical men, engineers, accountants, actuaries, architects, surveyors and other specially skilled persons whose opinions on any question relevant to the issues involved would be received by the Court. It is a matter for consideration by the Judges, the Bar Associations and the Law Societies in India, whether a similar rule should be made so far as the Original Sides of the Bombay, Calcutta and Madras High Courts are concerned. The employment of a Court Expert will enable the parties to avoid the expense of employing an expert for each side and will avoid delays consequent upon their cross-examination by the opposite side; the impartial testimony of a Court expert, besides, will prove of great assistance to the Court in arriving quickly at a correct decision in matters calling for expert knowledge.

Duties Of The Bar.

In the course of his address at the American Law Institute, Chief Justice Hughes observed; "As litigation increases, we cannot hope to discharge this duty, and keep the Court abreast of its proper work, without the co-operation of the Bar. And the co-operation we need must be found in the self-imposed restraint which will prevent lawyers from presenting applications which are devoid of merit. I recognize that in many cases the question whether certiorari should be granted is a matter pemitting of debate and the application is poperly presented for the determination of the Court. But we find that a very large proportion of the applications are without substantial grounds." Turning to the administration of criminal justice, the Chief Justice observed: "The roots of the evils which beset the detection and punishment of crime strike deep into the social soil. The primary need is a robust civic sentiment, dominated by a sense of justice, which demands intelligence in the making of laws and impartiality in their execution, which is the determined foe of graft and every form of official delinquency as well of outstanding breaches of the criminal law. To cultivate and re-enforce this public sentiment, all social agencies must play their part. But the Bar, by reason of its expert knowledge and specialized experience, has the heaviest responsibility. The difficulty lies in securing the co-operation of the most learned, enlightened, and experienced members of the Bar in meeting that responsibility."

Lemons Before Tre Privy Council.

The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Limited, insured

(Continued on page 8.)

JAPANESE : : ECONOMIC : : EXPANSION :

Low Wages, Longer Hours Of Work And Use Of Woman Labour Are Chief Causes Of Cheap Production

(By Dr. M. SAGEER)

There is one country in the world where one does not hear the word "Economic Crisis," where factories work at top speed and export trade has developed in an extraordinary manner during the last few years. And this country is Japan, the land of cherry blossoms.

This great Empire is no longer the enchanted country of the poets, as depicted in "Madame Crysantheme or Madame Butterfly." We now see a different picture—that of a great powerful country whose military and naval developments have been followed first by curiosity and admiration and which now inspire certain fears specially after her recent adventures in China where she has successfully organised to her own advantage the State of Manchoukuo in the face of the united opposition of Europe and America.

But what we still have to understand and learn more carefully is the part that Japan is going to play in the economic field against the interests of Europe and America. It is with admiration followed by fear that we witness her remarkable faculty of assimilation in the domain of economic activity. We all know the danger of military imperialism but economic imperialism is less spectacular though perhaps more dangerous in the long run.

Increasing Exports

The rapidly rising Japanese export figures give some idea of Japanese economic expansion, when studied in the light of the world-wide economic depression. During the first quarter of 1933 Japanese exports rose to 1,353 million yens (100 yens eq. 80 Rs.) and imports to 1,423 million yens, an increase of 416 million yens and of 330 million yens respectively over the corresponding figures of the previous year. The excess of imports over exports is still 70 million yens.

The following countries have been most affected by Japanese exports. In U. S. A. Japanese exports have increased by 90 million yens, and in Manchoukuo by 50 million yens, in Dutch Indies by 45 million yens and in British India by 17 million yens. As for China, she is literally flodded with Japanese goods, with an increase of 16 million yens of Japanese imports for Hongkong alone and an increase of 158 million yens for Kouantang.

But Japanese export figure for Africa are even more striking with two hundred million yens, which is a hundred per cent increase on the last year's figures. In the same way Japanese economic penetration in South America has been highly successful with 32 million yens for the quarter of 1933, against 19 million yens for the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

As for Europe, Japan has brought up the exports to 120 million yens (100 yens—80 rupees) for nine months in 1933, as against 87 million yens for the same period during the preceding year.

Cries Of Despair

To appreciate these figures we must bear in mind the high tariff walls and the substantial direct or indirect help given to the different industries in Europe and America.

Japan is now the largest buyer of Australian wool with 693,000 bales, about 50,000 bales more than the number purchased by England, who used to be by far the largest buyer of Australian wool up to very recent times.

As for cotton, it is something phenomenal. There are cries of despair heard all over the world and specially in England, France and India, the chief manufacturers of textile goods in Europe and Asia.

Since 1928 the exports of cotton textiles have dwindled by 42 per cent in case of England in spite of the devaluation of the sterling pound and by 73 per cent in case of France. Japanese textile exports have increased by 43 per cent. Japan is already exporting more of cotton goods in the British colonies, than Britain herself.

Secret Of Success

Having seen the visible and unmistakable signs of Japanese economic expansion one naturally asks what are the reasons of this extraordinary success that Japan has secured against the highly organised American and European competitors, who enjoy both economic and political advantages, while Japan has to depend entirely upon her own industry and limited resources.

The extraordinary success is due to the extremely low prices of articles at which Japan is able to manufacture them. This is possible because of (1) longer hours of work—nine to ten hours per day, (2) fewer holidays—there being no official Sunday or day of rest per week The law simply specifies that women and girls should get at least two days of rest per month, (3) low wages. There is a very low fixed wage, plus a certain remuneration in proportion to the production over and above the daily figure assigned to each worker individually taking into consideration his personal capacity, the kind of work to be done, experience, etc.

In small industries where girls work, they are engaged under a contract for 2 to 5 years. The contract is made between the manufacturer and the parents of

(Continued on page 12).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

DISCREDITABLE NEGLIGENCE.

We are glad that Swaraj Bhawan has been returned by Government to the Nation. But the manner the wardenship over it has been excercised does not reflect any credit on those responsible for it. According to a United Press report Pandit Motilal's bust has been spoilt, the Ambulance car damaged by exposure to the rain and, worse still, the records of the All-India Congress Committee have been eaten by white ants. The officials concerned may have regarded the records as of little value. But the Swaraj Bhawan and its property was held in trust by them. How have they discharged their duties? Would such callous negligence be permitted if the records belonged, say, to the U.P. Government Secretariat?

CONGRESS AND SOCIALISTS.

We agree with Mr. Jai Prakash Narayan that Gandhiji's statement to the Gujrat Socialists discloses a friendly attitude on his part and it should, therefore, be welcome to all Socialists. Mr. Jai Prakash refers to the explanation that the resolution applied only to those who talked of violence and he quite rightly denies that any Socialist has advocated violent methods. The resolution clearly is based on mistaken notions and an incorrect understanding of the Socialist position. That being so it would be only in the fitness of things if the working Committee revised its resolution and undid an injustice unwittingly done to the Socialists.

BACK TO MEDIEVALISM.

General Goering's speech is another characteristic of Nazism. It means that so far from cooling down, the thirst for blood still continues unabated. Indeed, his definition of law and justice—which a German shall question only at the cost of his life—provides possibilities of extra victims. "Justice and the leader's will are one and the same thing. This is the justice you must defend." This is the gallant General's fiat. The theory is an echo from the Medieval Ages. They had their Divine Right of Kings. Nazism has its Divine Right of the Dictator. Nazism practised Medieval methods, now it is also openly proclaiming Medieval principles.

THE NIZAM'S TOLERANCE.

H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, who has in the past issued firmans on the observance of Moharrum in particular and religious observances in general, has now issued one more firman inculcating some general principles which merit attention from Hindus and Muslims alike. He assures to all full freedom in religious practices consistent with the maintenance of peace and rightly adds that "this is the only correct rule of governance, specially when the subjects of a Ruler follow different faiths and creeds under the aegis of his rule." He also considers it obligatory upon himself "to respect and revere the chosen departed ones of all religions" and enjoins upon the people that "no man, while strictly following his own religion (no matter what it is) should speak ill of other religions". These are great sentiments and deserve to be religiously translated into daily conduct by people of all creeds.

"PROGRESS" FORSOOTH!

We congratulate Mr. Dalvi on his resignation from the so-called Progress Party of the Bombay Corporation. And we also congratulate him on exposing the character and methods of that Party. It is clear from the correspondence that we have published on the subject between Mr. Dalvi and Mr. Dimtimkar, the Secretary, that it is a pocket organisation of Mr. H. P. Mody and his satellites, the members enjoying only the privilege of acting on decisions taken without any reference to them even for form's sake. The Party, of course, is a perversion of the very word "Progress", but we suggest to Messrs. Mody and Dimtimkar that they cannot get away with the assumption of superior indifference. They have to explain why they coolly helped to squander away public money by doubling the salary of the Legal Assistant at a time of depression in which Mr. Mody is only too eager to cut down even starvation wages of textile workers.

DISUNITY IN BENGAL

On the suggestion of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Mahatma Gandhi has consented to help in bringing about unity between hte two rival Congress groups in Bengal. For this purpose he proposes to meet, during his forthcoming visit to Calcutta, workers from the districts in an informal conference. We hope Maulana Azad's invitation to these workers will meet with a ready and full response and that the Conference will succeed in ushering a new era of united work, which has long been overdue. Differences among Bengal Congressmen had become almost chronic There would have been nothing wrong in them, if they were actuated by a spirit of healthy rivalry.

CAUSE INJURED

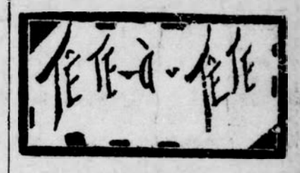
But that was not the case in Bengal. And for some time past any rate, the whole trouble has developed into a positive scandal gravely prejudicial to the very cause which both the rival groups profess—and, paradoxically enough, they rightly profess—to serve. For, what could be more scandalous than the lengths to which the groups went during say, the Mayoral election. It is high time that Bengal Congressmen once more became a united family for the sake of the common cause. We wish all success to Mahatma Gandhi and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

Press Views

Efficiency Next

The poor depressed classes! For them there is to be no percentage though Dr. Ambedkar, their only true representative at the Round Table Conference, was a party to the Minority Pact. But the assurance is given that qualified candidates among them will not be deprived of fair opportunities of appointment because they cannot succeed in open competition.

For posts to which recruitment it made by competition by reason of the special responsibility and expected from the incumbents if the Moslems or other minority communities obtain less than their percentages, these percentages will be secured for them by nomination. Efficiency is at last publicly repudiated as a test even for such appointments!—"A. B. Patrika."



Cyclone Sweeps Over Chittagong
—Headline.

What, again?

* * * *

White ants are reported to have wrought effective damage to the records of the All-India Congress Committee.

This is a public service that deserves recognition. The Swaraj Bhawan ants should be added to the list of existing title-holders and others who have been otherwise rewarded for fighting a subversive movement.

* * * *

Under instructions from the chairman of the "Progress" party Mr. Dimtimkar indirectly complains against Mr. Dalvi's "insinuations."

Mr. Dalvi, however, is really innocent. He has done what he could to do full justice to Progress and Mr. Mody.

* * * *

The London correspondent of an upcountry contemporary believes that the British Government are anxious to see the Indian Reforms Bill through Parliament as soon as possible inspite of obvious difficulties.

We sympathise with the British Ministers. They must be cursing Democracy for cumbersome and dilatory procedure and envying "subordinates" who can rush all sorts of things by the simple process of promulgating an Ordinance.

* * * *

Simla Justifies Crutches For Medical Council
—Headline.

And the clutches of the British Medical Association.

* * * *

"While leaving this province (Berar) I am carrying the impression with me that it offers a really fertile field for the growth of Socialism."

Mr. Jai Prakasha Narayan is decidedly indiscreet. He had better say such things in confidential whisper, otherwise they will hand Berar over to the Nizam.

* * * *

Denouncing Nazi violence, General Johnson of America says: "These events have shocked the whole world."

Lucky that he is not a German speaking in Germany. Otherwise the shock of it to General Goering would have proved too much for Johnson.

* * * *

General Johnson swears that he has seen the sort of thing only in Mexico and among semi-civilised people and half-drunk savages.

The horrified General naturally forgets Negro-lynchings.

* * * *

The latest Goeringesque dispensation is that Justice and the Leader's Will are one and the same thing.

Poor justice, it has been condemned unheard. And there is no appeal either.

* * * *

Mr. Nambiar, the Indian journalist who was Brown-shirted in Berlin and then expelled, hhas now been permitted to return to Germany. We advise him not to. You never know when the Nazis may change their minds.

* * * *

Hail Hitler By Order!
—Headline

He did: blindly obeyed the order and hailed bullets.

* * * *

"Berlin July 11.

The Propaganda Ministry denies the stories of the arrest of Col. Diesterberg."—Reuter.

To justify its name?

* * * *

Comrade Maisky, the Russian Ambassador in London, explained in an eloquent speech why a country like Soviet Russia "has neither motive nor inclination for aggression."

Agreed. But the very reasons he advanced prove that she is, objectively, both a motif and a provocation of aggression.

* * * *

HER LOAD.

The holiday train was crowded. In one carriage was a woman accompanied by a little girl and a boy. The children were full of high spirits and gambolled about the carriage, much to the annoyance of other passengers. Finally one could stand it no longer.

"Madam," she said, "if you can't keep your children quiet I shall lodge a complaint."

The mother sighed.

"Your misfortunes don't compare with mine," she replied. "My little girl has just swallowed our tickets, the boy has broken a carriage window next door, I've left my purse at home, and we're in the wrong train."

PLAIN TRUTHS FOR PEACE TALKERS

BRAILSFORD'S BLUNT EXPOSURE OF "W. P."

It Is Meant To Placate City Of London Bosses

PADRE WANTS GOD TO HAVE SAY IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OF MAN

"Let us look at ourselves. We, of course, were an unaggressive Empire (!). In the words of the late Lord Salisbury during the Boer War.

"We did not want territory, we did not want gold-fields."

Of course we held about a quarter of the earth's surface and we had got all the gold-fields (!!).

We had recently put on 75 per cent tariff in India against Japanese goods. He would not discuss whether this was right or wrong, but to have the power to do it must we not arm and must we not have a Singapore base?"—H. N. Brailsford

Delegates to the National Peace Congress engaged yesterday in a discussion of the economic foundations of peace at Birmingham in mail week.

It was a spirited but good-humoured and orderly discussion. At a late stage Mr. L. H. Behrens expressed a fear that some workers in the peace movement were so deeply concerned with particular social theories that a united front against the forces that make for war could only be attained with difficulty. He confessed to a suspicion that there were Communists present who put their Communism first, but he met with such an emphatic disclaimer from a large section of the delegates that he added in a tone of relief, "Well, perhaps I am wrong."

But no one would deny, he continued, that there were people in the country who looked to the catastrophe of war, which peace lovers were anxious to avert, as the means of bringing about the state of society they desired. No one in the meeting countered this challenge, and with a plea for the co-operation of all schools of social theory, Mr. Behrens said, "I am anxious for peace for my children, and, I cannot afford to wait until there is a new order of society."

RUSSIAN COMMUNISTS.

There was some difference of view between a section of the meeting and one of the platform speakers, the Rev. P. T. R. Kirk, secretary of the Industrial Christian Fellowship, concerning Russia Mr. Kirk's leading critic was a brother clergyman.

Mr. Kirk had said that the Russian Communists professed to be seeking to acnieve the world aim of Christianity while rejecting the supernatural as irrelevant or pernicious Communism was a world menace because it was atheistical. He did, indeed, make the same criticism of Fascism and Nazism, and went so far as to say that even the approach of the economic experts and the politicians to the problem was "fundamentally atheistical, because they allowed God to have no say in the economic activities of mankind." But it was specifically the reference to Russia which aroused protests. He could not admit that Russian Communism was essentially religious. He admitted without reserve that our present economic organisation of society was all wrong, but, contended that no system of economic organisation could be satisfactory and permanent unless it were based upon the recognition of human values as revealed in the incarnation.

Mr. Will Thorne, M.P., in his own characteristic way, "rubbed in" a conclusion reached by Mr. H. N. Brailsford after elaborate argumentation that the great cause of war lay deep down in economic maladjustments and in certain property institutions of society. "Have you got economic peace in your own household?" he asked. "You know you haven't. I am one who believed that if the Great War had not come in 1914 it would have come later and before now. In the same way the general strike, if it had not come in 1926, would have come later because of the discontent which the present system creates."

From an Austrian delegate, Dr. Karl Polanyi, we had a suggested explanation of the failure of the Cobdenite conception of Free Trade to bring peace. There had been too much emphasis, he contended, on the idea of national sovereignty.

ECONOMICAL OR POLITICAL?

As will be seen, the discussion justified the anticipation of the chairman, Mr. Geoffrey Mander, M.P., that sharp differences of opinion would be revealed. But it should be said that it was conducted in admirable temper, and as chairman Mr. Mander had an easy though interesting task. He himself did not hesitate to drop a gage at the very outset. He declared roundly that he did not think peace "depended so much upon your economic system as upon your political system." This dictum caused Mr. Brailsford to say later, "Now I am going to disagree quite violently with my chairman." He and the chairman exchanged the broadcast and most pacific smiles, and Mr. Brailsford then turned to the assembly and added, "I shall probably antagonise at different moments every section of the audience." And with a touch of the delightful irony which flavoured his speech he asked, "I wonder if the discussion is going to be like a disarmament conference?"

This frank and genial acknowledgment of differences of opinion gave the right tone to the meeting from the beginning, Mr. Brailsford's thesis was that the main causes of war were economic.

GERMANY'S AIM.

There were, he said, two Powers disturbing the peace of the world at the moment, Germany and Japan. During the Great War the main purpose of the Germans, as it became clear in the minds of the nation or its ruling classes, was the foundation of a great economic empire, an empire of Middle Europe. He believed the same influence was at work in Germany to-day. The industrial capacity of Western Germany, and particularly the Ruhr, had been developed to such a pitch that only a small proportion of its products could find a market in the German Reich. It must export at an incredible rate. But the world put up its tariffs. Then the arch-captain of the Ruhr industry hired the Nazis, contributed lavishly to their funds, overthrew the German Republic, smashed the trade unions and the Socialists, and gained orders for armaments. Once more German foreign policy aimed at Middle European empire.

"Let us look at ourselves," he continued. We, of course, were an unaggressive Empire. (Laughter.) In the words of the late Lord Salisbury during the Boer War. "We did not want territory, we did not want goldfields." Of course we held about a quarter of the earth's surface and we had got all the goldfields. (Laughter.) We had recently put on a 75 per cent tariff in India against Japanese goods. He would not discuss whether this was right or wrong, but to have the power to do it must we not arm and must we not have a Singapore base?

"THE WORLD'S INVESTOR"

In the White Paper on India one would find that it was proposed to authorise the Viceroy to veto any proposal of the Indian Federation Minister of Finance which might forfeit the confidence of the world's invesors. "The world's investors" was a euphemism. All Indian loans were floated in London, and, with characteristic British modesty, when we said the world's investors we meant the City of London (Laughter.) There was an open avowal that the aim in view was not so much the good of the Indian people as the good opinion of the investors of the City of London. Without arguing whether it was wise or foolish he would point out that if we were going to run India on that principle we must back ourselves up with militarv authority. We could not put Mr. Gandhi in gaol and keep him there without trial if we were not prepared to do what Mr. MacDonald had been contending for at Geneva—namely to bomb outlying regions from the air.

Could they not see the economic nexus? Under our system of Imperial Preference he had to buy apples from Australia and not California, because Australia was in debt to the City of London and California to Wall Street. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain used to say that Empire was commerce. It would be more accurate to say that Empire was debt. He would suggest, then, that it was not so much political structure that was decisive in the question of peace and war as economic structure. Economic structure evolved political structures.

THE ROOT OF WAR

If they wanted to lay the foundations of peace they must understand the economic structure of present-day society. He believed the ultimate root of war lay in the profit-making motive of our present industrial system, which treated labour as a cost to be cut to the minimum which needed external markets that had to be conquered or fenced off against well-equipped rivals. We needed a far-reaching change in our economic structure which would change the ownership of the means of life. People said the next war would destrov civilization. "No," said Mr. Brailsford "it will not be the next war that will destroy civilisation, but the intellectual cowardice which refuses to go down to the real causes of war."

AUSTRALIA WIN MATCH

Fleetwood Smith Captures 5 Wkts. For Only 38 Runs

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, July 13.

The match between Derbyshire and the Australians which began on Wednesday resulted in a win for the tourists by 9 wickets. Derbyshire resuming their second innings to-day were all out for 139 and the Australians in their second venture had made 32 for one at the close.

DERBYSHIRE (2nd Innings.)

Storer, c Fleetwood Smith b Wall	47
Alderman, c Barnett, b Ebeling	3
Townsend, b Ebeling	7
Smith, c Barnett b Fleetwood Smith	32
Skinner, l.b.w., b Fleetwood Smith	11
Jackson, c Ebeling, b Fleetwood Smith	4
Ford, c Barnett, b Bromley	8
Worthington, l.b.w. b Fleetwood Smith	4
Mitchell, b Fleetwood Smith	0
Elliott (not out)	0
Copson st. Barnett, b Bromley	7
Extras	16
Total	139

FALL OF WICKETS: 99|3; 107|4; 111|5; 122|6; 132|7; 132|8; 132|9.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—

Wall 1|16; Ebeling 2|37; McCabe 0|16; Fleetwood Smith 5|38; Darling 0|2; Bromley 2|14.

AUSTRALIANS (2nd Innings.)

Bromley (not out)	16
Brown b Jackson	10
Bradman (not out)	6
Total (for 1 wkt.)	32

FALL OF WICKETS: 17|1.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

Jackson 1|21; Ford 0|11.

M.C.C.'S "NO" TO AUSTRALIAN BOARD

(Special Cable.)

SYDNEY, July 13.

News has been received from the manager of the Australian team that the M.C.C. declined the request of the Australian Board of Control that the final test should be played out, if either side, by winning the match could draw level with the other.

MIDDLESEX BEAT KENT

Results Of First Class Cricket Matches

LONDON, July 13.

The following are the results of the first class cricket matches which began on Wednesday:—

Kent vs. Middlesex: Middlesex won on the first innings. Kent 188 and 109 for two (Woolley 61 not out). Middlesex 440.

Gloucestershire vs. Nottinghamshire: Gloucester won by an innings and 32 runs. Notts 181 and 202 (Walker 90 Sinfield five for 94 Gloucester 415.—Reuter's Special.

WILL NOT PLAY JAZZ

MACON MO., (By Mail).

Henry Taylor, sixty-nine-year-old champion old-time fiddler of Missouri, with a silver loving cup to prove it, will not play jazz.

When he used to furnish music for countryside affairs they were old fashioned square dances and the like. One night he was asked to play for a jazz dance. He didn't know exactly what it was, but he went in and tuned up. Then he saw that "jazz dance was hugging set to music" and he walked out.

"I'll never play for an affair to which I can't take my wife and daughter," said the veteran fiddler, "and I sure wouldn't take 'em to a place like that."

SAN FRANCISCO'S PLIGHT

General Strike Threatened

HOUSE-WIVE'S PREPARING FOR SIEGE

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.

A General Strike threatens the city. 4,300 teamsters struck in sympathy with the longshoremen who are already on strike.

Lorry drivers are being attacked and lorry loads of eatables overturned. House-wives are preparing for a siege, stocking up their larders with necessaries, and motorists are hoarding petrol.

125 butchers in the slaughter-houses controlling the city's wholesale meat supplies have struck.

The Tramwaymen voted by 700 votes to 38 for a general strike.

The Military are preparing for any emergency.—Reuter.

FOR HITLER'S SAFETY

Steelhelmets, Blackshirts & Goering Guard Patrol Entire Route

(Special Cable).

BERLIN, July 13.

Herr Hitler worked all the afternoon on his Reichstag speech and is understood to have made a number of last moment alterations.

All roads to the Opera House were closed to traffic early in the afternoon and by 7 p.m. about 500 armed men, police with rifles, blackshirted Nazis with revolvers and daggers and steel-helmeted members of the Goering Guard were patrolling the neighbourhood building, while guards stationed in the yard at intervals on each side of the road along the whole of Hitler's route from Wilhelmstrasse to the Opera House.

Crowds gathered in public squares to hear his speech from loudspeakers. Most of large 'cafes' display posters saying, patrons can hear the leader speak.

BOLIVIA'S AMAZING THREAT

Extra Tax On British Companies If Embargo Continues

LONDON, July 12.

Only Britain, the United States, Denmark, Switzerland, and Holland have taken steps to put the embargo on arms to Bolivia and Paraguay into practical effect, stated the Earl of Stanhope in the House of Lords replying to Viscount Cecil. Britain had issued no licences to export arms thither since May. He recalled Japan's refusal of the embargo, Italy's agreement provided Russia and Japan consented and Italian current contracts were not interfered with.

The Earl of Stanhope said that British representations to Rome and Tokio had met with no great success; he believed that if Italy came in line with other countries there was every hope of the embargo being made effective.

He referred to the Bolivian threat of extra taxation on British companies if the embargo continued, and concluded that if the embargo failed the Government would have to reconsider the matter with other countries. Reuter.

PIRATES' HAUNT RETROCEDED

SINGAPORE, July 12.

The notorious 17th century pirate's haunt, Dendings, a 22-miles trip of territory lying in south-west of Malaya, which was ceded to Britain in the early 18th century has now been retroceded to the Government of Perak to simplify the administration.—Reuter's Special.

NEW RAJPIPLA HORSES

The Maharaja of Rajpipla has dispatched from London "Mr. Pip," a 3 year-old gelding by Embargo—Dollar Girl, and 'Nous,' a 3 year-old gelding by Stefan the Great—Bula to Trainer E. S. Godfrey. These horses are due in Bombay next month.

STAVISKY ECHO

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, July 13.

Ex-Minister of Justice, Rene Renoult, is formally charged with traffic in influence arising over the admission that he had accepted 50,000 francs for two visits to th highest judicial authoritv when acting legally for M. Stavisky.

MR. CHIRANJILAL LOYALKA.

Mr. K. F. Nariman writes:—

This young and enthusiastic gentleman Sjt. Chiranjilal Loyalka, President, Marwari Relief Society, willingly and readily responded to our appeal for starting a relief centres during the recent textile strike. It was mainly through his exertions that the Marwari Relief Society contributed handsomely for this humanitarian work. He also attended with the Secretary, Sjt. Bhagwandas Loyalka, the two centres and personally supervised the free distribution.

Besides the above Society, the Grain Merchants' Association and the Grain Dealers' Association also supplied at our request large quantity of grain for free distribution.

We thank them all for thus generously responding to our appeal and hope that in future they will also render similar co-operation and assistance in such humanitarian and good work.

KING'S CUP AIR RACE

Mrs. Patterson Wins Heat Against Five Male Competitors

LONDON, July 13.

Forty-one aeroplanes competed in the preliminary stages of the King's Cup air race today over two courses of 232-1/2 miles each from Hatfield and back.

The weather was unfavourable.

The race was divided into heats in the course of which Prince George's entry starting scratch covered a distance on an average of 191 miles an hour, the fastest ever recorded in the King's Cup. It nevertheless, came in fifth and therefore ruled out further heats. Young Indian, Turabali Khan, Aga piloting his own machine was forced to descend and smashed a tree while avoiding cows. The machine was damaged but neither he, nor the observer was hurt.

Mrs. G. Patterson won heat against five male competitors.

The final race will be run tomorrow.—Reuter's Special.

KHADI "YATRA" IN SUBURBS

Provisional Committee Formed

A formal meeting of the Suburban workers and habitual Khadi wearers presided over by Sjt. Gokulbhai Bhatt was held at Bombay on 11th instant at 6-30 p.m. About 30 persons attended the meeting. Sjt. Purshottam Kanji, the convenier of the meeting, at the outset read out the circular and explained to the members as to why the meeting was called. Sjt. Vithaldas Jerajani placed before the meeting his scheme of holding a "Khadi Yatra" in the Suburbs and dwelt at length on laying greater emphasis on the constructive programme namely propagation of Khadi.

The scheme was discussed and finally approved with minor amendments. The following resolutions were passed at the meeting.

This meeting of Suburban Khadi lovers fully approves Sjt. Jerajani's idea of holding a 'Khadi Yatra' and accordingly resolves that a 'Khadi Yatra' be held at the time and place as the provisional committee may fix hereafter

This meeting also resolves that in order to carry out successfully the programme of Khadi Yatra the following representative provisional Khadi Committee consisting of the following persons of the Suburbs to be appointed:

Sjts. Vithaldas Jerajani, Narmad G. Vaidya, Smts. Harshada Divanji, Kabibai Bhimji, Sjts. Namdev Veshaveker, Narbheram (Ghat Kuper), Narayen Lad Master, Nanalal Ganatra, Miss, Kamaxi Natarajan, Smts. Maniben Nanavati, Taraben Erunza, Sjt. Bhagvantrao Mahatre, Smt. Kamalaben Sanghvi, Sjts. Ratanshi Jashrani, and Purshotam Kanji (Convener).

This meeting requests the Khadi lovers of the Suburban District to give all possible help to the representative of their Suburb in making the programme of 'Khadi Yatra' a complete success.

No Criticism Of Nazi Government's Action Will Be Permitted

'Justice And The Leader's Will Are One And The Same Thing,' Says Goering

BERLIN, July 13.

A demand for the unconditional support of Herr Hitler, and a warning against legal criticism of the Government's recent actions were made by General Goering in his speech to a special gathering of public prosecutors and state attorneys.

Goering emphasised that Hitler was determined to create absolute order in the Nazi State. It was the task of his hearers to defend the State in every way against all attacks "Justice and the leader's will are one and the same thing. This is the justice you must defend."

He would personally back the officials who did their duty and deal ruthlessly with those who did not.

The action of the State and the leader's on June 30 was the "highest realisation of the best feeling of justice", and was now legalised. So no quarter was entitled to subject it to critical test.

They must keep clean the atmosphere which the leader's act cleansed and act without respect to persons as the law provided and the leader of the State demanded.—Reuter.

80 "COMMUNISTS" SENTENCED

BERLIN, July 2.

The Supreme Court of Leipzig sentenced 80 alleged communists to terms ranging from 31 days imprisonment to three-and-half-years penal servitude on charges of high treason and possessing arms and explosives.—Reuter.

Eastern Pact On Basis Of Locarno!

Simon Assures Commons, Britain Was Not Undertaking Any New Obligations

LONDON, July 13.

Britain is not extending her commitments any way whatever, declared Sir John Simon in the course of a debate in the House of Commons on foreign affairs He said the main subject discussed during M. Barthou's visit was the French proposal for a Pact of Mutual Assistance embracing the Baltic States, Soviet Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Germany. It was proposed that the Pact should follow the analogy of Locarno.

Another feature was a guarantee by Russia to France and Germany in the event of conditions arising for making the Locarno Pact operative. France also proposed to give assurance to Russia respecting the Russian boundaries also to Germany respecting Germany's Eastern frontiers.

NO NEW OBLIGATIONS

Sir John added, Britain could not lend any encouragement of moral support to the new arrangements between the European States which would be selective character in the sense of building one combination against another. Britain was not undertaking any new, obligations whatever. Britain was prepared warmly to welcome Russia's entry into the League of Nations which is esential under this arrangement.

MUTUAL GUARANTEE PACT

The British Government considered, if the new mutual gurantee pact including Germany was established, this would afford the best ground for the resumption of negotiations for the conclusion of a convention providing a reasonable application of the principle of German equality under the regime and security of all nations in accordance with the objects of the Disarmament Conference. The French Government agreed to that view, and authorised him to communicate it to Germany, which has been done. Government considered the Eastern Pact of Mutual Guarantees was based on strictest principles of resiprocity and deserved the support of British Government and people. Italy, on the clear understanding that the Eastern Pact did not imply any frensh engagement also welcomed the Pact.

"FRUITFUL VISIT"

Sir Austen Chamberlain commented on the satisfactory character of Sir J. Simon's speech and considered that M. Barthou's visit had been fruitful. He warmly supported the proposal of the Eastern Pact whereto he trusted Germany would subscribe.

Captain Eden winding up expressed Government's gratitude for the reception accorded by all sections of the House to Sir J. Simon's outline of policy.

The debate terminated.—Reuter.

"EASTERN LOCARNO"

Germany Not Accepting Pact?

BERLIN, July 13.

According to the diplomatic and political Korrespondenz, German official quarters emphasise the absolute impossibility of Germany's accepting the Eastern Locarno and the connected proposals which, it states the British Ambassador had submitted to Foreign Office with recommendation yesterday. A complete rejection of all proposals is indicated by a newspaper which charactersies them as delivering Europe to the Franco-Russian community interests.—Reuter.

BUILDINGS.

THE Directors of a Leading Life Assurance Company propose to purchase a well-built substantial Building in a prominent business locality in Bombay.

Particulars of Buildings available for sale are invited. To be sent to Box No. 8660, "The Bombay Chronicle," Bombay.

5th JAMU & KASHMIR STATE EXHIBITION, SRINAGAR

Opens on 5th September, 1934.

Visitors will find it a most entertaining occasion for holiday programme.

Readers' Views

THE CONGRESS AND INDIA'S PUBLIC DEBT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—At yesterday's Blavatsky Lodge meeting Mr. Shroff is reported to have referred to the Gaya Congress resolution as one of repudiation of public debt. This, however, is a misrepresentation, conscious or otherwise, of the Congress position. In the first place, it is futile to speak of 'public' debt, in the case of a subject nation, whose public has no voice in its own affairs. But, that apart, the Congress has never resolved on total repudiation of each and every loan raised by the Government of India. The Congress merely submits that the present public debt has not been wholly incurred in India's interests. An inquiry was, therefore, instituted, in the absence of an impartial tribunal, whose findings would be acceptable to either party, to find out which portion of the present debt was incurred and utilised for India's benefit and which was otherwise raised and spent. About the former, there is no question of repudiation at all; the Congress undertakes full responsibility for it. It only disowns liability in the case of the latter portion. This does not however mean that the investor is to lose his money. Only, it will be the party benefiting by it, viz., Britain, that must bear the burden.

Time and again, we have been told that Britain holds India as a trust and would hand over the administration and responsibility thereof to the Indian people, no sooner they are fit enough to take charge of their own affairs. Will it then be fair or just to find fault with the beneficiary who declares that he would not be responsible for encumbrances on his estate created during the period the trustees held charge, unless and until it is proved that the encumbrance was for the benefit of the estate?

At any rate, the Congress position is stronger and more intelligible than that of the debtor nations of Europe, which have virtually repudiated debts incurred by them, on their own responsibility and for their own benefit.—Yours, etc.

K. K. B.

July 12.

Progressive Party

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your to-day's issue you have published Mr. Dalvi's correspondence regarding his resignation from the Progress Party of the Bombay Municipality. Mr. Dalvi seems to be very sore at heart over the recent increase of Legal Assistants' pay. The matter, unfortunately, being confidential I am not at liberty to discuss at length and demolish the insinuations made by Mr. Dalvi. The question was discussed fully at two meetings of the Corporation and the increase of pay sanctioned by an overwhelming majority of the Corporation. Only nine members voted against it. Several members of the Progress Party were either absent or abstained from voting. So the public will understand what little force there is in Mr. Dalvi's contention of the Progress party being responsible for the treatment given to these nine lone individuals. The vote was the overwhelming vote of the whole Corporation.

But, sir, this brings me in conflict with Mr. Dalvi over the question of loyalty to the party. My conception of public life is there must be unfailing loyalty to the party you belong. Inside the party you fight as hard as you like and get the majority on your side; but once at a party meeting a mandate is given, then no member has a right to display independence. But, sir, Mr. Dalvi proclaims that he is a Liberal and that explains his conduct.

Moller Von der Bruck in his book "Das Dritte Reich" describes Liberalism as the death of nations. The principles of Liberalism is to have no fixed principle and to contend that this in itself is a principle.—Yours, etc.,

A. P. SABAVALA.

The Retreat,
Colaba, Bombay, July 13.

Congress Reception Committee

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The first full Reception Committee is meeting on Sunday the 15th to elect the Executive Committee and office-bearers.

Following are some suggestions which, if adopted, would help much the vigorous carrying out of the preparations for the session of the Congress.

(i) Taking into consideration the immense amount of work before the Committee, it would be of much advantage to have the executive committee of at least 50 members so as to include the various groups.

(ii) As to the choice of the Chairman of the Reception Committee,—no other name ought to occur to anyone—though there are many other eminent personalities—but that of our fighting soldier—I mean, Mr. Nariman. He has, so to say, dedicated himself to the Bombay Congress Committee.

(iii) Many a veteran, substantial donors and supporters should be elected to occupy the posts of Vice-Pro or Deputy-Chairmanships.

(iv) The General Secretary is the engine of the whole machinery. As is already in the air, the proposal to have six, or seven General Secretaries is a sound one. It would be useful to get the general support to create sufficient enthusiasm in all the wards if trusted and popular workers from the various wards form the secretariat. It would mean division of work and would add much to efficiency.

(v) In selecting the members of the Executive Committee and also the various sub-committees, this same principle of division of work among the actual workers—must be aimed at.

In conclusion, I must point out that the above is not written with a view o divide the posts of honour, but with a view to efficiency and ultimate success of the Session. I may add that this is the essense of the various discussions, that I had with many a young Congress workers of the city.—Yours etc.

YOUNG CONGRESSMAN.

"Pandharpur Concession"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. V. Narayan's suggestion in your popular issue of Wednesday last under the caption, "Pandharpur concession" is an opportune one. It appears to have been well appreciated by many a citizen and especially the intending pilgrims.

I understand that in support of that suggestion an appeal signed by hundreds of Hindu citizens is being sent to the Chairman of the Local Advisory Committee of the G.I.P. Railway. In view of the all round depression, the growing unemployment and the recent mill-strike, the extension of the limit of the week-end concession is being sought. The Chairman has been requested to call an extra-ordinary special meeting of the Board to consider the issue. As It is understood that otherwise no meeting is likely to be held before the end of this month. Moreover, the pilgrims visiting the shrine at Pandharpur usually leave the sacred place after taking bath in the holy river for three consecutive days of the Hindu calendar which fall on Sunday 22nd, Monday 23rd, and Tuesday 24th inst. respectively. It is, I think, noteworthy to mention that many of the signatories to the appeal, are regular visitors to the coming fair.

I hope, the Railway authorities will not flout the wishes of the signatories but duly consider the appeal and give the suggestion a material shape. This is an opportunity for them to show that not only money-making business but Service to the public is the fundamental aim and object of the G. I. P. Railyay.—Yours, etc.

R. B. MANTRI.

The Liberals And Bombay Public

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Yesterday a meeting was held under the auspices of the Western India Liberal Association at which Mr. A. D. Shroc spoke on 'the Liberals and the next Assembly election! The meeting was presided over by that veteran Liberal, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Junior. The speech delivered by Mr. Shroff was really a remarkable one. I think this was the first public appearance of Mr. Shroff, as far as the political meetings are concerned and I am glad to say that he passed through that ordeal very creditably. I think the Liberal Party should not worry about its future as long as there are young and energetic men like Mr. Shroff, to propound its creed.

In that meeting, Sir, a handful of Gujrati youths, who were raw, inexperienced and unreasonable, had come with the firm determination to break up the meeting. I call them unreasonable because, Sir, in spite of the repeated assurances from the chairman and the speaker that all their queries would be answered by the speaker at the end of the meeting, these unreasonable mischief-makers went on creating the disturbances and made themselves the laughing-stock of the whole audience. From this your readers will see how unreasonable these youths were. Let it be said to the credit of Mr. Shroff that he was not in the least perturbed by the idiotic hecklings of the youths but went on lucidly with his speech. He answered all their questions effectively. When the youths saw that their armoury of questions was exhauseed, they went on putting irrelevent and absurd questions. Even these were answered by Mr. Shroff. And when these youths found themselves completely beaten they took resort to what your reporter calls, cat-calls and boolngs. Thus foiled in their attempt they made another attempt to heckle Sir Cowasji. But here, Sir, they met with even worse result. The speech of the chairman silenced them once for all and they took shelter behind the nauseating cry of 'Down with the Liberals.'

I think, Sir, it is high time for the Bombay public to purge the Bombay political meetings of this kind of nonsense. Let the people who believe in the creed of the Congress know that they must not grudge the freedom, which they crave for themselves, to those who do not belong to their school of thought.—Yours, etc.

K. P. SHOFF.

July 12.

Ibn Saud's Love Of Islam

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The world was watching the Arabian dispute since its rise, the world took interest in it when the war was declared, the world was taken by surprise when the Saudis met with a rapid success, conquering lands and ports. The world went on speaking of an Arab Empire under the new conqueror, of a united Arabia under the Saudi crown. But the world never dreamt, that King Ibn Saud would purchase "the Islamic friendship and Arab brotherhood at so great a cost as to give all that he annexed by right of conquest in the fertile and rich Yemen back to the Imam.

King Ibn Saud has been a conqueror of hearts and no lands; he has always been a champion of the Muslim and the Arab cause. He, therefore, valued "the Islamic friendship and Arab brotherhood" much more than lands and gold. He spent thousands and thousands of pounds on his standing army before declaring the war, he waited and waited and tried by every means to come to an amicable settlement but failed. Hence he declared the war in self-defence and not as an act of aggression.

Now who can say that King Ibn Saud's greed for the fertile Yemen made him declare war? Who can now pretend to defend the other side?

The victorious King Ibn Saud has suffered more material loss than his opponent, but His Majesty has gained respect and popularity throughout the East and West.

His Majesty rightly bought 'the Islamic friendship and the Arab brotherhood" at so high a cost

Historv will record His Majesty's name as the first Arab king, who after conquering and firmly establishing his authority on a rich and fertile conquered land, gives it back to his defeated opponent for a superior cause, namely, Islamic Arab unity.—Yours, etc.,

YUSUF ABDULLAH FOZAN

"Cleantiness Is Next To Box-Office"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Members of the "Legion of Decency" are now legion in many parts of the world and the world has heard about the Legion, but only a few people in India know yet what this body stands for. It stands for decency in cinema films. It puts its foot down firmly against sex-charged films as being an unclean influence on young people and children, not to say even a large majority of susceptible adults. Its membership has swelled to five millions almost as rapidly as the membership of the nudist leagues swelled when they first started—which shows that among the world's intelligentsia there seem to be large numbers of men and women with pronounced convictions—either on one subject or its direct opposite.

On this data it would not be surprising if 'a League of Indecency' were to spring up tomorrow (although it would not call itself thus) as a challenge to the Decency Folk, but the chances are that it will not, at any rate, as a properly constituted body. Well may the sex-champions shout the praises of sex-saturated films. They will not have an organisation because however much the public might gloat upon unclean films it is too much to expect them to make a public defence of them. And what is more, the Roman Catholic Church of U. S. A., itself is behind the Decency Legion and, what is still more, even the Powers-that-be of Hollywood having been forced to realise that they are up against a stiff proposition (judging by dimnishing returns on sexy-films) have reversed their opinions and have adopted the new motto:—"Cleanliness is next to Box-Office."

A question of parallel interest has been raised in Bombay—I refer to the problem of the suppression of indecent film-posters. As one actively interested and not inexperienced in publicity work, I am able to say that this problem does not exist for Indian cinema posters and those large hand-painted canvasses and "cut-outs" exhibited by Indian theatre-houses to advertise Indian films. In artistic technique some of them are often poor but no one can bring the charge of indecency against them.

Usually it is the printing that is more at fault, especially when it comes to colour printing but no one who has seen the enormous hand-painted canvasses that the better theatre-houses in Bombay hoist at their entrances can deny that they reveal a great deal of the best technique of the oil-painter. Numbers of young men from the Bombay School of Art earn a living by painting these immense "banners" in effective style and in record time, although for a pittance. One big Indian studio—the Ajanta Cinetone, Ltd.,—employs an entire department staffed by qualified students of the Bombay School of Art and it is a treat to watch them at work.

Indian exhibitors of foreign films receive posters to advertise the film free of cost from the producers and distributors. It is not, therefore, reasonable to expect them on their own initiative to discard indecent posters. But it should be feasible to recommend to Government that our film-censors should also be made responsible for censorship of the posters pertaining to the films shown. In place of the rejected posters some of our qualified Bombay artists could fill up the breach and I think part of the solution of our indecent posters problem could be found on these lines. Those competent to judge will agree with me that Bombay can boast a fair number of oil-painters whose technique is irreproachably Western, and therefore, entirely suited to advertise foreign films—and whose work carries a guarantee of decency.—Yours, etc.,

F. J. KABRAJI.
Publicity Director Ajanta Cinetone, Ltd.

Milk Problem

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is very difficult to understand that a body like the Bombay Municipal Corporation which is considered to be the premier public body in India cannot solve a simple and most important question like the milk supply. It has been noted that when the candidates come forward to ask for votes at the time of the Municipal election with their attractive manifestos it is often stated that if the voters return them to the Corporation they would do wonders.

But the experience is quite the contrary. Nearly two years have passed since the Corporation passed a resolution on the subject after about twenty years' struggle but nobody knows what action has been taken thereafter. Similarly some years back the Municipality decided to issue licenses to those who sell milk with the object that the city should get a good supply of pure milk. But in reality the purpose has not been served. On the other hand, this taxation has induced the businessmen to increase the selling rate. It seems there are no hopes to improve the milk supply of the city. Will any one try to take up the matter?—Yours, etc.,

NO HOPES.

An Appeal To Women Of Bombay

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have come back from Assam, humiliated, dejected, defeated and that because. I had not the courage to face a naked woman Sisters of Bombay, do you not know that there are nearly 20 thousand naked women in Assam? There are hundred and one women's associations in Bombay, hundred and one women leaders in Bombay. May I appeal to them to join hands together, form a relief party of their own, ask 20 thousand women to open their trunks and each give one rough, coarse and white sari for their naked sisters of Assam.—Yours, etc.,

JAMIAT SINGH.

Jer Mahal, July 13.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

Discusses Transfer Of Agricultural Institute To Delhi

SIMLA, July 13.

Proposals to remove the Imperial Institute of the Agricultural Research from Pusa to the Delhi Province involving an initial expenditure of Rs. 36 lakhs approximately and non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 10,000 annually and to provide telephone trunk circuit from Calcutta to Darjeeling and Dacca, it is understood, came up for approval before the Standing Finance Committee of the Legislative Assembly which met this morning under the chairmanship of Sir James Grigg, the Finance Member.

It is estimated that Calcutta, Dacca and Darjeeling Trunk Circuit will cost initially Rs. 2,64,000 with a recurring expense of Rs. 32,000 annually. The other proposals which the Committee discussed included the re-opening of Ranger's College at Dehra Dun, the Grant of a loan of Rs. 1,80,000 bearing 4-3/4 per cent. interest to the New Delhi Municipality, the establishment of a Salt Department in Sind, the augmentation of staff in the appraising departments of the Calcutta, Rangoon, Madras, Bombay and Karachi Customs Houses the strengthening of appraising and examining establishment in the Viramgam Land Customs Line and appointment of a special officer in connection with proposed revision of Indian Company and Insurance Law.

Amongst those who attended the meeting were Dr. Ziauddin, Mr. Scott, Mr. S. G. Jog, Mr. Mahapatra, Mr. Gayaprasad Singh, Mr. Morgan, Mr Shafi Daudi and Mr. Kunwar Ismailali Khan.—United Press.

IN THE LAW COURTS

(Continued from page 6)

Wm. H. Price Limited of Sydney, N. S. W., in respect of a cargo of lemons consigned from Messina to Sydney. When entering the port of Smyrna, the vessel struck a rock but the lemons stowed in the hold, were undamaged. The vessel was ordered to Holland for repairs, and the lemons, which were reported to be ripening and fit to be marketed, were sold for that reason by the shipowners in Gibralter. They were not damaged by any peril insured against and the sale was solely because of their condition. A cable was sent by the shippers to the consignors that the vessel had been in collision and saying "act against Norwich for damages" and secondly a short landed certificate was issued by the shipowners' Sydney branch to the consignors saying that the vessel had struck a rock and that "the delay caused by this forced us to dispose of the lemons." On the strength of these communications, the Insurance Company paid £453 to the consignors When the Company learned that the lemons had not in fact been damaged by any peril insured against, they brought an action for the return of the money as paid under a mistake of fact. The Privy Council held that the Insurance Company was entitled to have back the money paid by them under a mistake as to essential facts necessary to establish liability.

Important To Landlords And Tenants.

A notice dated 24th September 1932 to vacate served on behalf of a landlord on a monthly tenant, stated: 'I am instructed by (the landlord) to give you notice, which I hereby do, that you "by the last day of the month" of October 1932, do quit and vacate and make over quiet and peaceful possession to my client of the above premises, which you hold unto them at a monthly tenancy. Should you fail to comply with the above requisition my instructions are peremptory to file a suit against you in the Honourable High Court in due course for your eviction and for recovery of such mesne profits and other damages which my client might be entitled to, and also to apply to Court for appointment of a Receiver, pending the final disposal of the intended action." The tenant failed to vacate. Thereupon the landlord filed a suit in ejectment in the Calcutta High Court. The defendant objected on the ground that the notice was not according to law in as-much as the tenancy expired at midnight of the 1st day of the succeeding month. Consequently a notice to quit, expiring with the last day of a month, is a bad notice. The Court (Buckland J.) upheld the defendant's contention and dismissed the landlord's suit with costs. Moral—Consult a lawyer!

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Congress Reception Committee

Congressmen in the city are discussing the question of the election of the office-bearers of the Reception Committee of the forthcoming Congress. Though the names of prominent Congressmen in the City were four some time being talked of for the Chairmanship of the Reception Committee, there is a consensus of opinion that, in view of the fact that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has already been a President of the Congress the honour should go to Mr. K. F. Nariman, the President of the B.P.C.C. and member of the Working Committee. There is no doubt that Mr. Nariman will be elected as the Chairman of the Reception Committee as a matter of course.

Meherally As G. O. C.

Another place of honour that is coveted by many young Congressmen of the City is that of the General Officer Commanding. This post is considered to be only next in importance to the Chairmanship. There is a strong section of Congressmen who are of opinion that Mr. Yusuf Meherally should get the honour. Mr. Meherally has been connected with the younger section of the Congress for a long time and was the first G.O.C. of the Congress Volunteers during the Civil Disobedience Movement. He has been connected both with the National Militia and the Hindustani Seva Dal, the official Volunteer Organisation of the Congress.

General Secretaries

The bulk of the work will necessarily fall on the heads of the General Secretaries. The success or failure of the Congress from the point of view of hospitality to the delegates and visitors, will to a very great extent depend on the General Secretaries. One of the most thankless jobs is that of the General Secretaries. It is likely that, considering the vastness of the work, more than three Secretaries will be appointed. Only tried men can be elected and the names of Messrs. Abidali Jafferbhoy, Ganpathishanker Desai and S. K. Patil are being freely spoken of as the favourites in this connection.

Volunteer Force

The present officers of the Reception Committee met about 90 officers of 60 volunteer corps in the city on Thursday evening with a view to explain to them the position of the Congress Volunteers. On behalf of the different corps it was urged that they should be allowed to have their individual existence inside the Congress Volunteer force. Mr. Abidali and Miss Safia Somji explained to the officers the difficulties that would arise if such a course were allowed to exist. After an hour's discussion the officers were convinced of the necessity of everyone enrolling as a fresh volunteer of the Congress and get the necessary training.

Parsi Punchayat

The "Kaiser-e-Hind," in its issue of last Sunday, gave an interesting piece of news to its Parsi readers. It announced that there would soon be two vacancies on the Board of Trustees of the Parsi Punchayat. Sir Cowasji Jehangir Bart., it said, was tendering his resignation as Trustee owing to his advanced age, and that his son, Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jn.), would put forward his candidature for the vacancy, and would, in all probability get his father's place, as it was likely he would not meet with any opposition in that regard.

The paper also announced that another Trustee was also tendering his resignation, and it mentioned the names of three men who were likely candidates to this vacancy, viz., Sir Jehangir Boman-Behram, Dr. Dadiba Saher and Mr. Dinsha J. Irani, solicitor.

The "Jam-e-Jamshed," in its issue of Tuesday last, states that there has been a vacancy on the Board of the Trustees, to contest which Dr. Saher has put forward his candidature and that Sir J. Boman-Behram, who was also to contest it, had given up the idea in favour of Dr. Saher.

In the same issue the "Jame" contradicts the report of impending resignation of Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Bart.), and says the veteran Parsi baronet "has not yet tendered his resignation," so that there "will be election for one seat only."

MADRAS CHAMBER'S PROTEST

Urges Retention Of Second Class Compartments

MADRAS, July 11.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce at its monthly general meeting adopted inter'a'a: The Chamber objects strongly and emphatically to any extension of the experiment of reducing the number of classes from 3 to 2 i.e., first and third; existing 2nd class fares being charged for 1st class and 3rd class fares remaining unaltered on long distance journeys, as travelling would be made uncomfortable and unpleasant for those accustomed now to travel by 1st class, if the existing 1st and 2nd class were replaced by a new 1st class based on present 2nd class fares

The Chamber, however, offers no objection to the proposal on the clear understanding that it is to be an experiment strictly confined to the Madras-Tambaram Electric Service only and that after a period of six months the position should be reviewed and the Railway again call for the views of the Chamber.—A. P.

FLAG HOISTING AT BENARES

BENARES, July 13.

The premises of the Town Congress Committee presented an august spectacle th's morning, when the National Flag was hoisted with "eclat".

The workers and leaders from the town and the district, including ladies assembled on the spacious roof on the occasion, and all standing, the national song was sung.

The building was recently handed over by Government after 2-1/2 years. The Office resumes work from to-day. The nomination of office bearers to the Town Congress Committee takes place on July 15 in the office premises.—United Press.

Bagasala Merchants Go In For Foreign Cloth

AHMEDABAD, July 13.

Following the example of the Jetpur cloth merchants some prominent merchants of Bagasala in Kathiawar have it is understood decided to form a company with the object of importing foreign cloth, especially Japanese cloth into India via Cutch State ports

It is stated that about 12 businessmen have already expressed their willingness to form the company and have contributed Rs. 1,000 each towards the capital.—United Press.

NIZAM'S TOLERANCE

Correct Rule Of Governance

The following Firman nas been issued by H. E. H. the Nizam:—

It has been brought to my knowledge that what I wrote last year as well as this year in the firmans issued by me about due reverence for the sacred month of Moharrum or about the question of 'Samaa", that is, sacred music, has either been misinterpreted, or difficulty is being experienced regarding its correct interpretation. I have, therefore, deemed it proper to write a few lines in this connection with a view to dispelling any misunderstanding.

What I wrote was by way of advice and counsel and not with the object of laying down a law or giving any warning. What I meant was that every sect of Islam (and, indeed, of all religions) is at perfect liberty to perform its own religious rites. As regards "Samaa" (sacred music), what I wrote about it had reference only to the anniversary celebrations (Urus), which are held under the auspices of the State, and did not apply to those which are performed privately, or to domestic assemblages ("majlis").

In short, it has been the policy of my predecessors and myself not to interfere with the religious practices of any sect except in case of breach of peace. And this is the only correct rule of governance, specially when the subjects of a ruler follow different faiths and creeds under the aegis of his rule. It is on this account that Islam has enjoined that no man while strictly following his own religion (no matter what it is) should speak ill of other religions. In my opinion this is a correct principle of life.

In fine, though on one hand I consider the love of the "Ahle Bait" (the Holy Prophet's family) as part and parcel of my religious creed, I nevertheless consider it obligatory upon me to respect and revere the chosen departed ones (of all religions) according to their respective ranks.

Corrupt blood again

At the outset of most diseases you will find this cause: corrupt blood. The sleeplessness, headaches and giddiness of arterio-slcerosis, gout, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, gravel, nephritis, skin diseases, all those ills are due to it. It causes the varicose ulcers which follow varicose veins and phlebitis. To it are lastly due the most severe diseases of women. But why submit to those sufferings since science has created *Richelet's Blood Purifier*. The healing power of *Richelet's Blood Purifier*, the perfect blood corrector, works genuine miracles vouched for by the whole medical body.

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"KENNEL MURDER CASE"

At The Excelsior

William Powell, who thrilled movie audiences about three years ago with his clever characterizations as Philo Vance, debonair gentleman detective, will be seen again in the same role in another S. S. Van Dine detective mystery story. This time, Powell is called upon to solve the Warner Bros. picture, "The Kennel Murder Case," by S. S. Vane Dine which opens at the Excelsior Theatre from to-day.

A dead man sitting in an armchair in his own bedroom, the door and windows locked, a revolver in his hand and a bullet wound in his temple. That was precisely how the authorities discovered Archer Coe, wealthy bachelor, bon vivant, authority on Chinese ceramics, the morning after his mysterious death. Sergeant Headth from headquarters was positive that it was suicide. District Attorney Markham was almost equally convinced of it.

But Philo Vance suspected murder and set about to unravel, slowly and patiently the method of the crime—and that's what makes "The Kennel Murder Case" the most baffling and yet the most engrossing murder mystery of year.

Before Vance has completed his investigation of the case seven people are shown to have had both the opportunity and the necessary motive for killing Archer Coe. The suspects range from his ward, Hilda Lake, to his brother, Brisbane Coe. How Vance eliminates the people under suspicion, one by one, from the crime, and at last brings about the proof of the murderer's guilt and his identity in a climax as thrilling as it is unique, constitutes a mystery picture that never sacrifices suspense or tempo from the opening shot to the finish.

An exceptional supporting cast has been grouped by Warner Bros. around the star. Robert McWade, one of Broadway's best known headliners, has the role of District Attorney Markham. Mary Astor plays the role of Hilda Lake, Archer Coe's ward. Archer Coe is played by Robert Barrat, who will be remembered for his powerful characterizations in "Lilly Turner" with Ruth Chatterton, and in "Captured," as the commandant of the German prison camp.

Arthur Hohl is Gamble, the butler. Jack La Rue, plays the part of Eduardo Grassi, the Italian art connoisseur. Helen Vinson lends her charm to the role of Doris Delafield. Archer Coe's mistress. Ralph Morgan plays the secretary, Wrede. Etienna Gibardot is Doctor Doremus, the coroner's physician. Dubbois, fingerprint expert, is played by Henry O'Neill.

Micheal Curtiz, who has directed more successful mystery pictures than any member of the Warner-First National directorial corps, is responsible for the production of "The Kennel Murder Case."

"HURRICANE EXPRESS"

At Edward Talkies

A powerful serial of the roaring rails, full of daring stunts, dashing actions and tense dramatic scenes, is "The Hurricane Express," a serial in 24 parts, the first instalment of 12 parts of which is being shown at Edward Talkie, from to-night. It has the strongest cast which is seen for the first time in a railway serial thriller, and includes John Wayne, Shirley Grey, Tully Marshall and Conway Tearle in the principal roles.

"The Hurricane Express" is a mile-a-minute railway story of a young air transport pilot whose father is killed in one of a series of mysterious train wrecks, and the hair-raising situations which result when he determines to track down and demolish the "Wrecker."

"The Hurricane Express" unfolds on the screen the most spectacular and thrilling scenes ever filmed. A blazing passenger plane madly flying through space; a terrible explosion in the mine shaft—blood curdling battles on runaway expresses—are but only a few of the innumerable thrilling incidents from this thrill-packed serial. The picture has enough of tender romance and comedy to make it appeal to every member of the family.

GODAVARI IN FLOODS

RAJAMUNDRY, July 13.

The Godavari river is in flood and reached a level of 57 feet yesterday. The river is still rising.

In 1900, the year in which the Godavari Bridge was constructed the level of the river rose to 62.6 feet, and this had been the highest level recorded in the river.—United Press.

"By Candle Light" shown at Palace.

GHARWAL MOVIETONE

(Continued from page 4).

Ganga Sagar in the plains. All the pictures will be talkies.

The Company will be the first of its kind in these parts, and in many respects the first of its kind in India.

The stories for the first and third picture have been written by Mr. J. S. Casshyap and the second by J. S. Casshpay and R. L. Shorey and are said to be full novel striking features as well as universal appeal.

The aim of the Company will be to produce pictures free from the obscenities and absurdities that disfigure most of the present day Indian Productions, to maintain a standard of art and technique that will be within the appreciation capacity of the average cinema goer, to improve public taste, and to amuse and instruct through the powerful agency of the cinema, the Company will release at least two educational films in the year for the benefit of the student world in particular, and educated public in general.

"THE DEVIL'S BROTHER"

At The Carlton

The whole family will enjoy Laurel and Hardy's latest feature length comedy, "The Devil's Brother" which opens to-night at the Carlton Cinema, for it is a picture which bears not only the stamp of individual, inimitable humour which these two beloved comics are noted for, but which has been supplied with a highly colourful musical background. Laid in a picturesque era of nobility, courtly ladies and highway bandits, the plot gives the Messrs. Laurel and Hardy every opportunity to make delectable fools of themselves and to become involved in a series of side-splitting adventures which almost l eads them to the gallows.

The comic pair have never been funnier than in their latest vehicle. The picture is also benefited by an excellent supporting cast which features the well-known stage stars, Dennis King, who sings a number of rollicking ballads and proves himself equally expert at dramatic work in the dual role of Diavelo and the Marquis de San Marco, Thelma Todd is an engaging Lady Pamala, and uniformly excellent portrayals are contributed by James Finlayson, Lucille Brown, Henry Armetta and Nena Quartere. The picture has been directed with discernment and a refreshing vigour by Hal Roach.

Nine Months' R. I. For Hurting

A sentence of nine months' rigorous imprisonment was passed on Abdul Gaffoor, by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Thursday, who found the accused guilty on a charge of causing grievous hurt to Siddick Abdulla, a watchman on June 1.

For the prosecution it was stated that the accused and two others severely assaulted Abdulla Siddick, at Frere Road. The complainant was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he had been admitted for treatment.

The accused was arrested in his room at Frere Road by the Palton Road Police who also found a revolver and six live cartridges in the room. The revolver was later found to be the property of a Bohra gentleman residing at Mahim.

The accused was therefore put up on two charges. The first charge was, causing grievous hurt to Siddick Abdulla and the second, possessing a revolver without a licence.

The Magistrate accepted the evidence tendered in support of the first charge and convicted the accused.

On the second charge, however, the Magistrate gave the accused the benefit of doubt and acquitted him.

MONSOON CURRENT WEAKENS

Scanty Rainfall In Bombay Deccan

POONA, July 13.

The monsoon has been strong in Assam, East and North Bengal, Bihar, and northern districts of East United Provinces and along the Punjab Kumaon Hills, and it is weak elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, and Konkan and local in Burma, East United Provinces, West Central India, West Central Provinces, Punjab Hilsl, Gujarat and North Hyderabad while a few falls have occurred in Chota Nagpur, West United Provinces, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad and Malabar.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Akyab, two inches; Cherrapunji, nine; Chittagong, five; Dibrugarh, Patna, Darbhanga and Darjeeling three; Gauhati, Silchar, Narayanganj, Barisal and Mymensingh, one; Gorakpur, four; Dehra Dun, two; Mussooree, one; Simla, three; Dharampur, one; and Mahabaleshwar, three

FORECAST:

The monsoon will continue to be strong in Assam, North Bengal, Bihar, the submoutane Districts of the United Provinces, and the Punjab Kumaon Hills, and may strengthen in the Northwest of the Peninsula.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING:

Moderate to heavy rain is likely in the Submontane Districts from Assam to East Punjab.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 13-7-34 Colaba Point 0.38"; Fort 0.90"; J. J. Hospital 0.30"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 0.05".

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 34.02"; Fort 45.27"; J. J. Hospital 38.79"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 38.74".

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 Colaba Point 30.60"; Fort 36.42"; J. J. Hospital 35.78".

Total for the corresponding period of 1933 Colaba Point 10.74"; Fort 16.67"; J. J. Hospital 14.74"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 13.82.

1.5 Degrees Above Normal

CITY'S TEMPERATURE AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 13th July 1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.046 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.8 degrees 0.2 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.2 degrees 1.5 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 84 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 11 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 205 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 41 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10).10

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.38 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 557 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 3405 inches.

Weather Remarks—Rain and squally.

PATNA HAS BIG SHOWER

PATNA, July 13.

Rains so anxiously awaited for have now come in abundance since Tuesday, July 10.

But the atmosphere is showing threatening attitude from last evening. It is pouring incessantly attended by strong winds, causing grave anxiety in the hearts of those occupying houses badly damaged by the last earthquake.

Stray reports of some such houses giving way are already in hand. In some cases cracks in houses already repaired are appearing.—United Press.

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Our Karnatak Letter

CASE AGAINST SADASHIVRAO

To Be Heard To-day

(From Our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, July 11.

Sjt. Sadashivrao Karnad, the well-known Congress leader of South Kanara, had been charged under section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act for alleged incitement to people to offer Satyagraha during the last Satyagraha Movement at Ankola. Owing to his illness the case had not up till now come up for hearing. It was to have been taken up on June 28 last but due to the absence of the Magistrate it has been adjourned to 14th instant. It is reported that Sjt. Karnad has been advised by Mahatma Gandhi to defend himself and accordingly Sjt. Gangoli, pleader of Karwar, has been engaged for the purpose.

Sjt. Sadashivrao is busy in re-establishing the Taluka Congress Committees and the District Congress Committee of South Kanara.

WIDOW RE-MARRIAGES.

Mr. G. N. Akkadas of Sirsi has been doing social reform work at Sirsi and the surrounding places, in the cause of Widow Re-marriage through the Widow Re-marriage Association of which he is the founder. It is notable that his wife is fully co-operating with him in this work. In the course of the last month they brought about two widow re-marriages and on the 4th of July also a widow re-marriage took place solely through their efforts.

GOLD PURIFYING LEADS TO DEATH.

A goldsmith of Gokarn came to Shahapur with 700 tolas of gold for the purpose of selling the same. He wanted to purify it before selling and accordingly he commenced the process along with his brother and son-in-law. The huge amount of poisonous gas emanating from the bottles filled the whole room for a considerable time. After the process was over, the goldsmith took his meals and found soon after that he had some pain in his stomach. He was removed to the hospital where he died the next day. Medical examination disclosed that the poisonous gas produced from the heating process and inhaled by the victim for a considerable length of time was responsible for his death.

BELGAUM VYAPARI SANGH SUED FOR DEFAMATION.

Mr. G. S. Hatti had, a few days ago, filed a complaint against the Vyapari Sangh for defamation in the Court of the City Magistrate, who however, dismissed it. Mr. Hatti then filed a revisional application with the Collector who ordered the hearing of the complaint. The Vyapari Sangh then appealed to the Bombay High Court which upheld the Collector's order. The case is going on before Mr. Simms.

The Collector, in a notice served on the Vyapari Sangh, has demanded of the Sangha to show cause why it should not be legally proceeded against as complaints of restrictions on freedom of trading by the framing of certain bye-laws by the Sangh have been received by him, and asking the Sangh to furnish a reply within 15 days from the date of the said notice.

TODDY SHOPS' AUCTION AT BELGAUM.

Auction of the toddy shops in the district took place on 3rd and 4th of July 1934 in the office of the Collector, when 200 to 250 bidders were present. The auction of 95 shops out of 113 fetched Rs. 2,45,485 as compared to Rs. 2,40,683 realised last year, thus yielding Rs. 4,802 more this year. It is noteworthy that two of the successful bidders were women who each secured a shop for Rs. 1,111 and Rs. 600 respectively.

A CONGRESS WOMAN WORKER RELEASED.

Mrs. Padmavatibai Desai, wife of Sjt. Vamanrao Desai, was released on July 3 before the expiry of her term of imprisonment.

The Flag Salutation ceremony was performed in Jawaharlal Chawk on July 8, by Sjt. Diwakar, who had been suddenly released from jail on July 7, 1934 before the expiry of his term of imprisonment. Sjt. Diwakar and Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande explained to those assembled, the significance of the National Flag.

C. P. BOARD'S INVITATION TO GANGADHAR RAO.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, the Secretary of the Congress Parliamentary Board, has extended an invitation to Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande to tour Bombay, Maharashtra, C. P. and Berar for the purpose of carrying on propaganda work. Sjt. Deshpande has replied expressing his inability to do so, as the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee has already allotted to him the work of touring the Karnatak Province.

SJT. DIWAKAR'S HEALTH.

In an interview given to a Kanarese journal of Belgaum Sjt. Diwakar stated that he was still very weak and that his weight had been reduced by 8 to 10lbs. The swelling on his foot has subsided but the pain inside is still persisting. Two of his teeth have been extracted but the tooth ache is still giving him trouble. He expressed his intention to consult experts in the matter and to act according to their advice. He intends staying at Belgaum for one or two months under medical treatment.

The order of the Collector of Kanara, restraining Sjt. D. P. Karmarkar from entering the Kanara district, has now, by an order of the Bombay Government, been withdrawn.

Death from heart-failure occurred on June 30 of Revd. Rivington at Gadag at the ripe old age of 90. All the local schools had been closed as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, who was loved by one and all for his amiable personal qualities and his great selfless service to the public. The funeral was very largely attended, the Collector and the District Supdt. of Police of Dharwar being among the prominent persons who attended the funeral.

Death from heart-failure occurred on July 9 of Mr. Venkatrao Parvati, a member of the Bagalkot Municipality and the manager of the Union Bank, Bagalkot.

THE EXCELSIOR TO-DAY & TO-MORROW at 4; 6-30 & 10 P.M.

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Philo Vance comes back to match wit, nerve, and daring with the most dangerous killer ever created by S. S. Van Dine, master mystery story writer!
Powell
in
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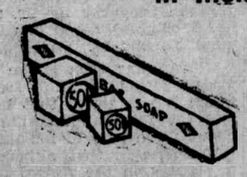

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"Sentinel" Passages Read In Court

Complainant In Defamation Case Cross-Examined

TELEPHONE IN ANOTHER'S NAME

The admission that the telephone in his insurance office was in another's man's name was made by Mr. Bhagwandas Laxmidas, the complainant in the defamation suit brought against Mr. B. G. Horniman, in his cross-examination at the further hearing of the case before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Friday afternoon.

Cross-examined by Mr. Fazul G. R. Khairaz, witness said that he was now not in a position to state whether the letter of appointment from the Industrial and Prudential Assurance Company had been received by him on May 17 by post.

Mr. Khairaz told the Magistrate that on the last occasion the witness had definitely stated that this letter had been received on May 17 by post and asked His Worship whether it had gone on his record.

His Worship: I have taken it down as "Received the letter of appointment on May 17." You may now get it out of him again.

DOES NOT REMEMBER.

Q. On the last occasion you said that you had received this letter by post and you also looked for the envelope to prove that you had received it through the post?—I don't remember.

Q. I put it to you that you could not have received the letter on May 17?—I am not prepared to state it on oath.

Q. I put it to you that this letted was delivered to you through Mr. Kalyandas on May 18?—I cannot say.

Mr. Khairaz (to Magistrate). Your Worship will note that he has changed his story as he sees the clerk of the Industrial and Prudential Company sitting in court.

Q. Tijoriwalla and Company had no office of their own but were accommodated in the office of Birya Brothers?—Yes.

Q. The office of the Industrial and Prudential Assurance Co. is also in the same building on the third floor and Messrs. Birla Brothers are on the second floors?—Yes.

Q. So when he lost his agency with the New Asiatic Insurance Co., on the second floor he ran upstairs and took the agency of the Industrial and Prudential Assurance Company?—I don't know. I only know I was appointed an agent by Tijoriwalla and Co.

Q. Who were these prominent great men. you told us on the last occasion, who attended the opening ceremony?—I don't remember at this stage their names.

"STRANGE COINCIDENCE."

Q. Is it not a strange coincidence that the opening ceremony of your office to do insurance business was held on May 16?—Mr. Olivera objected to the question.

Mr. Khairaz said that he was entitled to ask this question as he was going to prove that no opening ceremony was held at all.

Q. I put it to you that you never held an opening ceremony on May 16?—I did hold an opening ceremony.

Q.—Upto May 23 what is the amount of the policies you had completed?—Forms of proposals were sent to the Company and that will be found from the company's books.

Magistrate: That is not the answer to the question. You must have drawn your commission and therefore you must know how many policies you had completed before May 23.

"SENTINEL" PASSAGES.

Mr. Khairaz: The complainant says that he has been defamed in the articles published in the "Bombay Sentinel" to the effect that no insurance business had been done by him.

Mr. Khairaz then read the passages in the "Bombay Sentinel" complained of and said that if the complainant had not completed a single policy before May 23 then his complain of defamation fell to the ground.

Mr. Olivera objected to the question being asked on the ground that the complainant was canvassing insurance business and had nothing to do with the completion of each policy.

Magistrate: I overrule the objection and allow Mr. Khairaz to ask the question.

On the question being repeated witness again said that he had effected business to the extent of Rs. 16,500 by which he meant that he had sent to the company proposal forms of that amount.

Magistrate: You are an insurance agent and you must surely know the difference between a proposal form and completed policy.

Mr. Khairaz: May Your Worship ask him some elementary questions to as to save the time of the court.

Magistrate: He is an insurance agent. He ought to be able to tell us.

Mr. Khairaz: I want to save his reputation. (Laughter).

Q. How many persons paid their premium upto May 23 —I cannot say.

Mr. Khairaz: Let me help you. Manilal H. Dani was the first to pay the premium?—Yes.

Q.—When was this premium paid?—I don't remember.

Magistrate: I think this will help to fix the date of the first completed policy.

Q. I put it to you that the premium on the policy was paid on June 9?—May be, I don't remember.

Mr. Khairaz at this stage requested the Magistrate to issue an immediate summons on the Industrial and Prudential Insurance Company to produce in court all records of transactions they have had with the complainant.

HIS PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE.

Q. In your application to the Industrial and Prudential Insurance Company you have stated in answer to a question "If you have any previous experience of insurance business" "yes, Narottamdas my partner had worked in an insurance company 20 years ago?"—Yes.

Q. Has Narottamdas worked in an insurance company during the last 20 years?—I don't know.

Q. If he had worked in any insurance company you would have stated so in the application form? —Yes. (Laughter).

Q. Have you a telephone in your house?—Yes for the past three years or so.

Q. In whose name does the telephone in your office stand?—Maganlal Jagjivan Mody even at present.

Q. Do you know this man?—Yes for about a year.

Q. Is he in Bombay at present? —He was here but he is gone out of Bombay now.

Q. Do you know where he is gone to?—No.

Q. I put it to you that he has gone to Nasik and you know it? —I don't know.

TELEPHONE IN ANOTHER'S NAME.

Q. You purchased the furniture and the telephone for Rs. 251?—No. I obtained his permission to use his name for the telephone.

Witness was then shown the receipt passed by M. J. Mody in which it was stated that he had sold the furniture and the telephone for a sum of Rs. 251.

Witness said that although it was stated in the receipt that it was sold it meant that he had been authorised to use the telephone.

Q. If a person wants to insure with you how will he know that this telephone stands in your name?—They will telephone to my house.

Q. Can you tell me of any other people who have telephones in other peoples names?—

Mr. Olivera objected on the ground that his client could not be expected to know about others.

Mr. Khairaz. The complainant became an insurance agent on April 28 and up-to-date allows the telephone to remain in somebody elses name. He submitted that unless he was allowed to ask the question it would not be possible to get at the root of the mystery about the telephone.

Magistrate. I think an insurance agent would keep a telephone in his name and not in anybody elses name.

Witness. I did not transfer the telephone in my name, as there were a few months to go after which I intended to transfer it to my name.

Mr. Khairaz. In any case when the second article appeared on May 23 in the "Bombay Sentinel" the telephone was on another person's name?—Yes.

Q. You also had two boards outside your office?—Yes.

Q. So it is true that while you had two boards outside the office the telephone in the office was in another man's name?—Yes.

Q. You are also known as Baghubhai?—Yes.

Q. It is also true that if any one rings up No. 23487 they can get you?—Yes.

Q. Even the Police Commissioner, if he were to ring up No. 23487 and ask for Bagubhai he can get you on the 'phone?—Yes or any one for the matter of that.

Q. So that these four lines which you complained of in the article of May 23 are true?—I am not objecting to that but to the words "Bogus Insurance Agent".

Mr. Khairaz. I am coming to it presently?

Q. On April 28 you were appointed Agent of the New Asiatic Insurance Company? a very important firm?—Yes.

Q. It was a very great thing to be appointed an agent of this company? of which Birla Brothers were at the head?—Yes.

Q. And as Bombay agent it was a great opportunity for you?—Yes.

Q. Did you advertise in the papers that you have been appointed agent?—No. I put up a board outside my office.

Q. Was it not a good investment to advertise?—I don't know.

"WARN WITNESS."

Mr. Khairaz then asked the complainant to be very careful as to how he answered the next question and asked him "Do you know what happens to people who perjure themselves in the witness box"?

Witness. I don't know.

Mr. Khairaz, then requested the court to warn the witness as so far he had taken refuge behind the elastic expression "I don't know" and "As far as I can remember".

Q.—Do you know the Indo Cotton Foreign Association?—Yes. I am a sympathiser with its objects.

Q.—For how long?

Mr. Oliver objected to this question on the ground that his client only a sympathiser with the objects of the Indo Foreign Cotton Association he could not be asked any question regarding this Association.

Mr. Khairaz:—If your Worship will direct the witness to go out I will show the relevancy of this question.

The witness was then asked to go out.

"IN GOOD FAITH."

Mr. Khairaz said that the complainant had taken objection to the words "a notorious bucket shopkeeper". I ought, therefore, be allowed to prove that the man is a notorious bucket shopkeeper. His association with wellknown bucket shopkeepers was brought to the notice of Mr. Horniman and he inferred from this and various other circumstances and information in his possession that the complainant was a notorious bucket shopkeeper and in the interest of the public, Mr. Horniman published the article. "I am here to show", Mr. Khairaz continued, "that this article was written with due care and in good faith for the public good."

Mr. Oliver pointed out that this was outside the issue of the case and the question was whether the complainant was a notorious bucket shopkeeper or not.

The Magistrate allowed Mr. Khairaz to ask the question.

Q.—How long have you been a sympathiser of the Asociation? —Since it started about 10 or 11 months ago.

Q. Do you know Meghji Bidiwalla?—Not particularly. I have not met him and I don't know him.

Q. Do you know Jivraj Sadani?—I know him by name. He is a bookie on the race course. So far as I remember I don't remember to have met him.

Magistrate. The Question is whether you know this man or not and not whether you have met him. If he is your friend or acquaintance you must know him.

Witness. If he comes face to face I can recognise him.

Mr. Olivera objected to Mr. Khairaz asking witness questions about these people.

Mr. Khairaz pointed out that in the article he complained of the names of these persons appeared along with the complainant's and he was entitled to ask these questions of him to prove by his association with these men that he was also a notorious bucket shopkeeper. If he was prevented from doing so it will stultify his defence.

At this stage the Magistrate adjourned the case to 3-30 p.m. on July 17.

Mr. Frank Olivera with Mr. Ruben Solomon appeared for the complainant while Mr. Fazul G. R. Khairaz Bar-at-Law defended Mr. Horniman.

ELECTIONS TO B. P. C. C.

Instructions To Ward District Congress Committees

The General Secretary of the B.P.C.C. writes:

The following resolution of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee is published for the information of the public:

"The General Secretaries were authorised to send Circular letters to Ward District Congress Committes and make announcements through the Press to the effect that the Congress membership books issued by the Ward District Congress Committees for enrolment of the Congress members must be returned together with membership fees on or before 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) of the 31st July 1934. and that members enrolled in such of the books which will not be delivered in the respective Ward Committee offices at or before the above time or whose membership fee will not be paid on or before the time fixed above in the Ward Congress Commitee concerned, either due to the fault of the person who has enrolled such member or members and has collected membership subscription or of the member himself, will not be eligible to stand as a candidate or vote for B.P.C.C. election and take any part therein."

1. The latest date and time for:

(a) Becoming Congress member for the purpose of B.P.C.C. elections—31st July 1934, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

(b) Sending nominations for B.P.C.C. membership elections so as to reach the respective Ward Congress Committees before 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) of 7th August 1934.

II. Elections of members to the B.P.C.C. will be held in the respective wards on 12th August 1934. Time and place of elections will be announced by the Wards concerned.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE MEMBERS LIST

The following is the further list of persons enrolled as members of the Congress Reception Committee:—

Sjt. Chimanlal J. Shah, Shmt. Kamaladevi Chattopadyaya, Sjts. Mulraj Karsondas, Mrs. Jaberbai Mulraj, Sjts. Umashanker Dixit, Kanu Venilal Desai, Nanubhai B. Vakil, Miss Zubeda Banoo Ebrahim, Sjts. Babubhai M. Javeri, M. V. Kulkarni, Shivji Devji, Sujir Canjiv Rao, Atmaram Ambaram Master, Pandit Keshavprasad B. Dixit, Yusuf J. Meherally, J. A. D. Navroji, Jagdish Chandra Maitra, S. N. Ganti, Behari Shanker Dataya, Balkrishna P. Wagh, Dhirajram J. Bhat, Harilal Mahimtura, Bhagvanji Morarji, Dhansukh J. Barfiwalla, Dr. Ramanlal V. Vanka, Sjts. Prabhakar N. Rajaji, Chandrakant M. Trivedi, Kuverji Jethabhai Shah, Damodhardas V. Mehta, Jaswantlal A. Bhunkanwalla, Prabhudas P. Adalji, Ratilal Bechardas, R. R. Thackersey, B. S. Nirgudkar, Bhavanishankar A. Oza, Vithaldas Girdhardas, Ishwalal B. Damania, Nanabhai Ghelabhai, Dhirajlal P. Gandhi, Pranvallabh Hargovindas, M. A. Pillai Chaganlal Gulabchand, Nirbhayaram N. Popat, Nathubhai G. Desai, Khandhubhai G. Desai, Bapubhai G. Desai, Bhagwandas T. Mody, Dalpatbhai B. Trivedi and Laxmishanker N. Vyas.

276 Sjt. Balkishanlal Poddar.
277 Sjt. Govindlal Bansilal.
278 Sjt. Gajanan Birla.
279 Shmt. Champawatee Chothanee.
280 Sjt. Kamdar Jyeshthamal Morarji.
281 Sjt. G. S. Poddar.
282 Sjt. Narayanlal Bansilal.
283 Sjt. Kasarinath Shamrao Rele.
284 Sjt. Ambalal Patil.
285 Sjt. Ramnivas Ramnarayan.
286 Shmt. Gajraben Desai.
287 Shmt. Madhurika P. Mehta.
288 Sjt. Ramnath A. Poddar.
289 Ramillas A. Poddar.
290 Sjt. Natvarlal Jekisondas Shah.
291 Sjt. Jayantilal D. Dalal.
292 Sjt. Venkatlal G. Pithle.
293 Sjt. Mukundlal Bansilal.
294 Mrs. Raj Kumari Mukundlal.
295 Sjt. Madanlal Raja.
296 Dr. Miss Kumud Mehta.
297 Sjt. Chiranjilal Loyalka.
298 Sjt. Hiralal Gordhandas.
299 Sjt. Kashiprasad Singh.
300 Sjt. Chhaganlal N. Kanuga.
301 Sjt. Chhotubhai A. Vakil.
302 Mrs. Rajabali V. Patel.
303 Dr. Rajabali V. Patel.
304 Seth Pohumal.
305 Seth Murajmal Karanmal.
306 Seth Vasiamal Asomal.
307 Seth Gaganmal Ramchand.
308 Seth Kantilal Ambalal.
309 Seth Valiram.
310 Seth Khemaldas Kundanmal.
311 Seth Bhagwandas Tulsidas.
312 Seth Kishanchand Chellaram.
313 Seth Ramprasad Ramkisan.
314 Seth J. Kimatrai.
315 Seth Lokumal Satramdas.
316 Seth Rijoomal.
317 Seth Sunderji Devchand.
318 Seth Nanalal Kehavji.
319 Seth Hormusji Kharsedji Sahiar.
320 Seth Sevaram Dewamal.
321 Seth Jemchand Gianchand.
322 Seth Mahadevmal Thakoredas
323 Seth Samdas Tolaram.
324 Seth Vasantlal Vrajlal.
325 Seth Gajanan J. Mahimtura.

(To be continued).

MORE LIQUOR SHOPS IN BOMBAY

Lincensees Ply Their Trade In Security

In the course of an Excise Department report of the Bombay Government for 1932-33 it is stated as follows:

In the Presidency proper the consumption of country spirit amounted to 10,39,065 proof gallons, showing a slight increase of 3,379 proof gallons or about 1/3 per cent as compared with that of the year 1931-32. It was every where below ration, being about 59 per cent. of it.

The consumption in Sind rose from 72,000 to 81,000 proof gallons, an increase of about 12½ per cent. The rise in consumption both in the Presidency proper and Sind was due to conditions enabling licensees to carry on their business in security and also to such factors as diversion of custom from foreign to country liquor, and reduced selling rates due to competition. The increase in Sind also was largely attributable to replacement of illicit by licit spirit.

MORE SHOPS

In the Presidency proper the number of shops open for retail vend of country spirit was 1,681 against 1,619 in 1931-32. The 33 additional shops were opened on the recommendations of the Excise Advisory Committees concerned in places where they were required to meet the legitimate needs of customers and to combat illicit distillation and one shop was closed. For like reasons the number of shops in Sind was increased by 7. The normal method of disposal of shops was by auction. The strength at which country spirit was allowed to be sold remained the same

BUT LESS REVENUE

The revenue from country spirit in the Presidency proper was Rs. 1,70,70,940 (Rs. 1,05,35 291 still-head duty and Rs. 65,35,649 license fee) against Rs. 1,72,20,000 (Rs. 1,07,17 000 still-head duty and Rs 65,03,000 license fee) in 1931-32. The decrease was due to fall in the still-head duty receipts due to a heavy decline in the issue of country spirit in the Town and Island of Bombay and in the Poona and Thana districts. In Sind the receipts from still-head duty and license fee amounted to Rs. 8,63,000 and Rs. 5,54,000 respectively, against Rs. 9,94,000 and Rs. 5,75,000 in 1931-32.

INCREASED TODDY CONSUMPTION

The consumption of toddy in the Presidency proper increased from 97,59,000 to 1,19,92,000 gallons and in Sind from 21 000 to 23,600 gallons. The increase in the Presidency proper is shared by all districts and the increase itself is paradoxical following as it does a decrease in the number of trees tapped. One possible explanation is that the licensees tapped their trees to their utmost capacity, while again the yield of toddy may have been greater than in preceding year; while it is possible also that adulteration has increased. Looking to the decrease in the number or trees tapped it would not be safe to conclude that the consumption of genuine toddy has increased.

The consumption of opium in the Presidency proper (British Districts) is shown to be steadily decreasing.

JAPANESE FLOODS CONTINUE

Thousands Of School-Children Marooned

TOKIO, July 12.

Corpses and household goods are mingled with the wreckage of houses strewn in ghastly confusion along the sea coast of the Ishikawa Prefecture. The floods which are worst for forty years continue unabated along the seaboard. 20,000 houses have been submerged in the Toyama Prefecture. Thousands of school children have been marooned by the floods in the schools.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT'S WIFE IN MOTOR SMASH

Madame Carmona Seriously Injured In Lisbon

LISBON, July 12.

Madame Carmona, the President's wife, while motoring with her daughter and grand-children, was involved in a violent collision with another car, every occupant in both cars being injured. Madame Carmona was removed to hospital unconscious.—Reuter.

Responsibility Of Protected Industries

Prof. Davar Says It Must Be Followed By Greater Efficiency

Principal Sohrab R. Davar, Barrister-at-Law, has issued the following statement to the Press on the Tariff Board's Report on Steel Protection:—

The Tariff Board Report which has just been published in connection with the enquiry on Iron and Steel Industry is generally speaking, from the standpoint of the industry itself and particularly from that of the Tata Iron and Steel Works Limited, to be considered as satisfactory, except of course as far as the report relates to the following up the principles of the Ottawa Agreement in this case, which all Indians who, in common with myself, are opposed to an Imperial preferential system of Tariff being forced upon India on the ground that ours is a country where industries are in infant stage all round and as such would require adequate protection both against imports from foreign countries as well as from the United Kingdom and the Dominions. In other words we have not yet arrived at a stage when we can bargain with countries even within the Empire in a much stronger position industrially on anything like equal footing.

JUSTLY EXTENDED.

The extension of the protection for the industry for a further period of seven years, i.e., until 31st March 1941 is a just extension and the period cannot be considered to be a lengthy period considering the three factors, viz.

(1) The Iron Works of Tatas though they have, according to the Board itself, made considerable progress, had to deal with an exceptional period of depression and the consequent falling off of the demands.

(2) That if this protection were to be removed the consumer would naturally suffer in as much as the Continental Cartals which have reduced their prices with a view to enable their products to compete with Tatas under the protective duties in India, would soon raise their prices and

(3) A further period of protection is also necessary with a view to encourage the growth of new Iron Works in this country because the Tatas in spite of their gigantic production are only able to meet with about 45 per cent. of the normal demands of India.

EFFICIENCY EXPECTED.

The Report correctly takes into calculation the efficiency which an industry like this should not only maintain but improve in the future, in order to deserve the protetion it gets. Thus, while estimating the measure of protection on various items, the estimated reduction of cost in the future through bringing about of improvements in various directions has been taken in account by the Board. It should not be forgotten that a protected industry makes its profits largely through the help of a protective Tariff levied on it at the expense of both the consumer and even of the general tax-payer. The general tax-payer suffers where the import is reduced and thus duty levied for revenue purposes is lost and which is to be recovered by the State through taxation in some other direction. Under these circumstances it is but fair that the protected industry should effect rapid improvements in efficiency with a view to be able to hold its grounds unprotected. The pressure thus brought on Tatas by calculating the cost on the basis of improved practice and equipment is not only just, but absolutely necessary. I am emphasising this because I have heard some grievances made on that footing.

PROTECTION AND MANAGING AGENCIES.

This leads me to a very important principle involved which not only applies to the Iron and Steel industry but also to our Cotton Textile Industry, both of which are protected industries. We are aware that in case of both these industries the companies are run under the Managing Agency system. These Managing Agents have running agreements or contracts with the Company by which they receive a remuneration either on the improved output or on the basis of profits made in addition to an extra payment sometimes provided for known as 'Office Allowance,' which is an independet payment quite apart from the office expenditure of the Company which is paid by the Company itself. These agreements further provide a minimum remuneration for these Agents in case the company fails to make any profit or where a lesser profit or output is produced, with the result that the remuneration of the Managing Agents does not come up to the minimum figure provided for by these agreements. I have heard a good many seasoned public men closely connected with some of these industries justly argue that in case of protected industries it seems a pity that the Managing Agents should get an enhanced remuneration due to increased production or increased profit which are largely the result of taxation on the consumer and the public in general and in connection with which the Managing Agents could not possibly contend that these increased returns were due to their increased exertions or improved efficiency. It is a pity that nothing has been done here or in connection with the Tariff Board recommendation in case of the Cotton Textile enquiry with a view to provide a check through legislation in this connection, which would effectively prevent the Managing Agents from getting an undue extra remuneration which is entirely due to the protection given to the industry. The legislation which fixes the minimum remuneration as the maximum which the Agent should get in case of protected industries during the period of protection would not be considered in my humble opinion in any way an unjust and still less an oppressive action while looked at from the point of view of the Agents themselves.

ADJUSTMENT OF DUTY.

I pleaded when I appeared before the Board as a witness on behalf of the Iddian Merchants' Chamber that the system of protection should be so arranged as to provide for an adjustable tariff so that in case of oscillation in prices through depression or otherwise, the Government would be able to act immediately with a view to maintain the protection at the adequate basis fixed by the Board. I am glad to find that in the scheme of protection, a provision has actually been made for adjusting these duties automatically where the prices vary substantially in comparison with the average prices on the basis of which the recommendations of the Board have been made.

ARTS & HANDICRAFTS

Bombay Women To Organise Swadeshi Exhibition

BOMBAY, July 12.

The Gujerati Shree Sahakari Mandal have decided to organise a Women's Swadeshi Exhibition of Fine Arts and Handicrafts to be held in Bombay in November next. The Exhibition will consist of the following sections;—

I Pictures.
1. Oil Colours.
2. Water Colours.
3. Black and White (including pen and ink).
4. Pasteis.
5. Silhouette.
6. Rangoli drawing (geomatrical designs).

II. Photography as pictorial art.

III. Sculpture.

IV. Needlework and handicraft.
1. Sewing, needlework and other handicrafts including painting on glass, wood, silks, etc.
2. Embroidery, fancy needlework, preferably Indian designs.
3. Knitting and crochet work.
4. Leather embossing and colouring.
5. Ivory carving.
6. Enamelling on Gold and Silver.
7. Cane Work.

Exhibitors are requested to communicate with Mrs. Lilavati Desai, and Mrs. Kapila Thakor, Art Conveners G. S. S. M. Saraswati House, Owen Dunn Road, Bombay 7.

BIG LANDSLIDE ON MUSSOOREE ROAD

DEHRA DUN, July 13.

A big landslide occurred on Mussooree road about 7 miles from Fajpur near Bhatta as a result of heavy rains.

All traffic was held up for a whole day. Mail was delayed. Debris is being removed briskly.

Normal traffic is expected tomorrow.—A P.

VILLAGES SUBMERGED

Heavy Rains In Chittagong

CHITTAGONG, July 13.

Several villages off Patiya upto the Sanka river are submerged under flood water following incessant rains.

The train service beyond Patiya on Chittagong-Dohazri line has been stopped since last night.—United Press

Government's Proposals On Tariff Board Report

It Is Unfortunate They Were Not Published Together With Report, Says Mr. Groombridge

Mr. E. F. Groombridge, of Messrs. Forbes and Lund, the well-known Stock and Share Brokers, in an interview gave the following statement regarding the Tariff Board recommendations for Tata Steel Protection:

India imports two distinct classes of steel from Europe, tested steel of a superior quality from the United Kingdom and cheap untested steel from the Continent.

The Taat Iron & Steel Co. produces tested steel up to British standard specification.

The Tariff Board Report on the Indian Steel Industry just published shows that if Indian manufacturers could sell their products in India at the prices at which imported tested material is sold, practically no protective duties would be required to enable the industry in India to earn a reasonable amount on the capital invested.

The Indian industry has, however, to sell the major portion of its products, although of tested quality, in competition with the cheap untested continental material.

It is only natural therefore that the new duties proposed by the Tariff Board are substantial in the case of untested and negligible in the case of tested material, and no question of imperial preference whatsoever arises.

The Tariff Board has recommended that for a further period of seven years the Tata Iron & Steel Co., should be enabled to earn profits on the same scale as was granted for the seven year period which has just ended.

The Board has estimated that the company will be able to do this with a much lower scale of import duties, and this is a very satisfactory state of affairs both from the industry's and the consumer's view-points.

Exactly twenty years after the Tata Iron & Steel Co. first manufactured steel costs have been brought down to such a low level that the company is in a position to compete with the old established English industry on equal terms. In fact the present scale of duties recommended is no higher, and in many cases is less than the scale of protection granted by way of import duties to the English steel industry.

Unfortunately on this occasion Government's proposals have not been published together with the Report as has been the usual practice heretofore.

It is inconceivable, however, that Government's proposals can vary to any great extent as, if Government contemplated any material change in the recommendations set forth in the Report, their decision would have been published simultaneously in order that markets—both share and metal—would not be unduly disturbed.

The memorial tablet erected in Westminster Abbey to the memory of the late Earl of Oxford and Asquith will be unveiled by Mrs. Baldwin on July 26th.

Indian Students Made To Do Nazi Propaganda

(Continued from page 20).

dian students who were signatories to the memorandum suddenly turned round and insisting on withdrawing their signatures from the memorandum, submitted to the German Government.

The rest of the Indian students were puzzled at this unexpected volte face.

"But one thing was certain," said Mr. Khanna. "The solidarity among the Indian students was effectively broken and henceforth the Indian students became helpless and could not do anything and even if they proposed to take effective steps, the German Ministers by this time became aware that it would be futile and harmless.

It was not for him to say what mysterious influences were at work to undermine the unity among the ranks of the Indian Students, a majority of whom it should be remembered were very poor.

Evidently they succumbed to the temptations of money offered to them by way of scholarships, and they frankly put to him what they were to do "if we are asked to quit Germany in the middle of their studies.

"I replied," said Mr. Khanna, "that I was prepared to stand by them and face the consequence of the Nazi displeasure, if the German authorities took an unreasonable attitude."

Melodramatic Turn

They were therefore convinced of the justice and the fairness of the line of action taken up by the President of the Students' Organisation, who was prepared to present a firm attitude as far as the anti-Indian propaganda was concerned.

Thus unity was somehow patched up and the students were waiting for a reply from the German Government.

The situation took a melodramatic turn when one day Mr. Khanna received an invitation from Dr. Goebbels through the Deutsche Academy, to see him and have a talk with him.

Accordingly he called on the Minister of Publicity and Propaganda, who was seated with a bundle of press-cuttings from the Indian Newspapers on his table.

Dr. Goebbels, nick-named "Micky-Mouse" by all the foreign students in Germany, played the entertaining host and received him warmly.

"Dr. Goebbels after a few words of greeting told me in the German tongue, 'Look, what your Indian newspapers are doing. Have we not treated you Indian students in our universities with greatest courtesy and looked after you comforts and attended to your grievances whenever they arose through the Deutsche Academy? And in return your papers are carrying on a very uncharitable and false propaganda against us. Do you think it is fair on their part to do so?'

"It was then for the first time that I learnt that Indian newspapers too have taken proper notice of the German situation and are quite on the alert.

Goebbels Surprised

"I told Dr. Goebbels that there was nothing desired as far as the treatment of Indian students in Germany was concerned.

"I pointed out to him that a systematic anti-Indian propaganda was being carried on in the German Press and the Indians were feeling somewhat bitter about it.

"I invited his attention to the memorandum I sent to him through registered post as also the compiled book of German reports about India and told him that such propaganda was very ungenerous towards the Indians. I told him that not one of the ministers in the entire German Government had ever acknowledged receipt at least of the copies we had sent.

"Dr. Goebbels expressed surprise that the copies sent by us had not reached him and that he was absolutely unaware of the receipt of any such communication from the Indian students and promised most careful consideration and a thorough enquiry.

Sensational Request

"He then made the most sensational request to me that I as the President of the Students' Organisation should write in the Indian Press that the reports appearing in the Indian newspapers were false and wanted me to contradict all the reports, and that I would receive all facilities for the same.

"I refused to do so having been a resident of Germany for a long time and knowing full well the truth in those reports.

"The interview then abruptly ended.

The climax to this strange drama in which the Indian students were asked to contradict reports appearing in their own country's newspapers which were true, was provided a few days later.

Meanwhile what might have happened would be a matter for conjecture.

Student after student began sending articles to the Indian Press as a kind of propaganda in favour of the Nazi Government. As each student wrote and posted the article, through various sources, information was coming to the Indian Students' Organisation as to who wrote the articles and what they wrote about, though the greatest secrecy was maintained regarding the whole affair.

These articles, were to express Dr. Goebbel's views and the Deutsche Academy would arrange to get them wide publicity in India.

They were to say that Germany was happy under Hitler, that the people were content, that the reports appearing in the Indian Press were false and the German Government was hospitable to the Indian students.

Result Of It All

Above all these articles should say that the Nazi regime suited Germany best, and that the Germans wanted it.

Systematically all these articles were sent and dumped in India and Mr. Khanna did not know if any Indian Papers had published them. In the ordinary course of things they might have been published by every Indian newspaper, because it was not possible for them to understand in what circumstances these articles came to be written.

The worst of it, however, was that some of the Indian students somehow thought it their business to write articles in the German Press, not only justifying and praising the Hitler and the Goebbel's regime. They went a step further and began supporting the false statements and propaganda as true and accurate, regarding India which was being carried on in the German newspapers.

"On account of these manipulations our representations and protests fell flat on the German authorities and the Indian students suffered considerable loss of prestige," he concluded.

Benares Sanatanists On War Path

Gandhi-Boycott Leaflets Urge People To Shed Blood In Name Of Religion

BENARES, July 13.

"Down with Gandhism, Mr. Gandhi is a Christian" are among the headlinges of anonymous bulletins urging Hindus to boycott Gandhiji's forthcoming visit to Beneares. The bulletins are printed in Hindi and have been circulated in the city.

Sensation Created

One bulletin states: "the time has come to shed blood for saving the religion." Bulletin number two which has been issued by a convener of Gandhi-boycott committee formed here sometime ago expresses a strong belief that the removal of untouchability will mean removal of the Hindu society. These bulletins are full of similar, stuff, and have created a sensation.

Peace At All Costs

It is understood that although Government authorities will be neutral they are determined to maintain peace, at all costs. Public workers are also anxious to protect Gandhiji and see that there is no clash between orthodox sanatanists and the reformers.

Swami Lalnath who received an injury at Ajmer meeting as sequel to which Gandhiji decided, to fast for seven days has returned to Benares. He states that he was much impressed by coming in contact with the great personality of Gandhiji.

Bears No Ill-Will

He says he has no ill-will against any body, blames none feels that it is difficult to a control mob, and he does not like Gandshiji resorting to fast.—A. P.

SANATANISTS MEET IN CALCUTTA

Resolve To Oppose Sarda Act & Temple Entry Bill

CALCUTTA, July 13.

The All-India Sanatanist Leaders Conference met here last evening under presidency of His Holiness Jagatguru Sankaracharya from Puri and passed resolution deciding that new political organisation under name of All-India Sanatani Election Board do come into being to take up immediately work of organising elections throughout India to Central and Provincial Legislatures, Municipalities and District Local Boards.

The Board will oppose legislative measures of past, present and future like Sarda Act, Temple Entry Bill, Hindu Marriage Dissolution Bill, Untouchability Removal Bill and oppose Communal Akard and Poona Pact.—A. P.

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1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	AND
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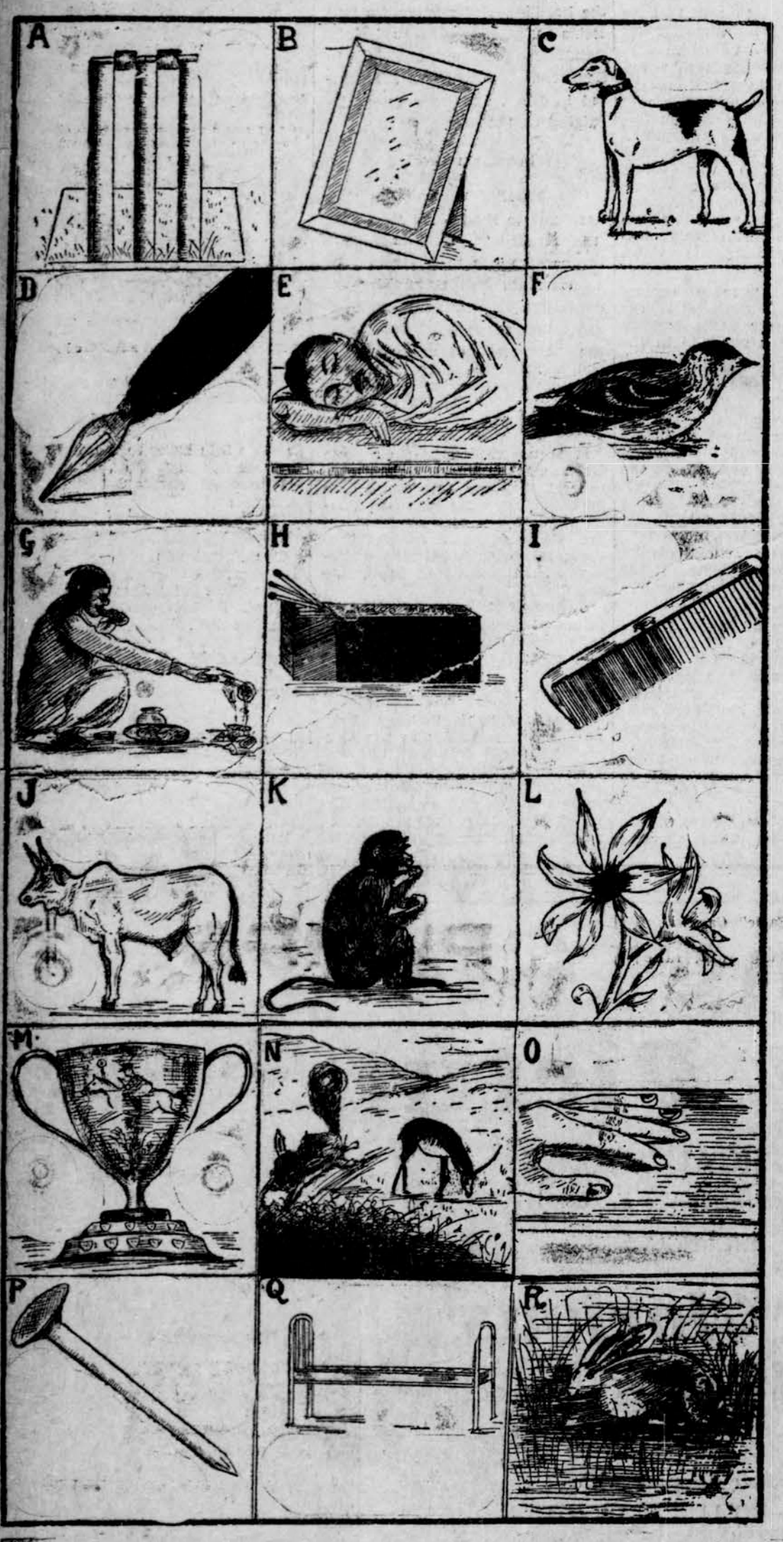

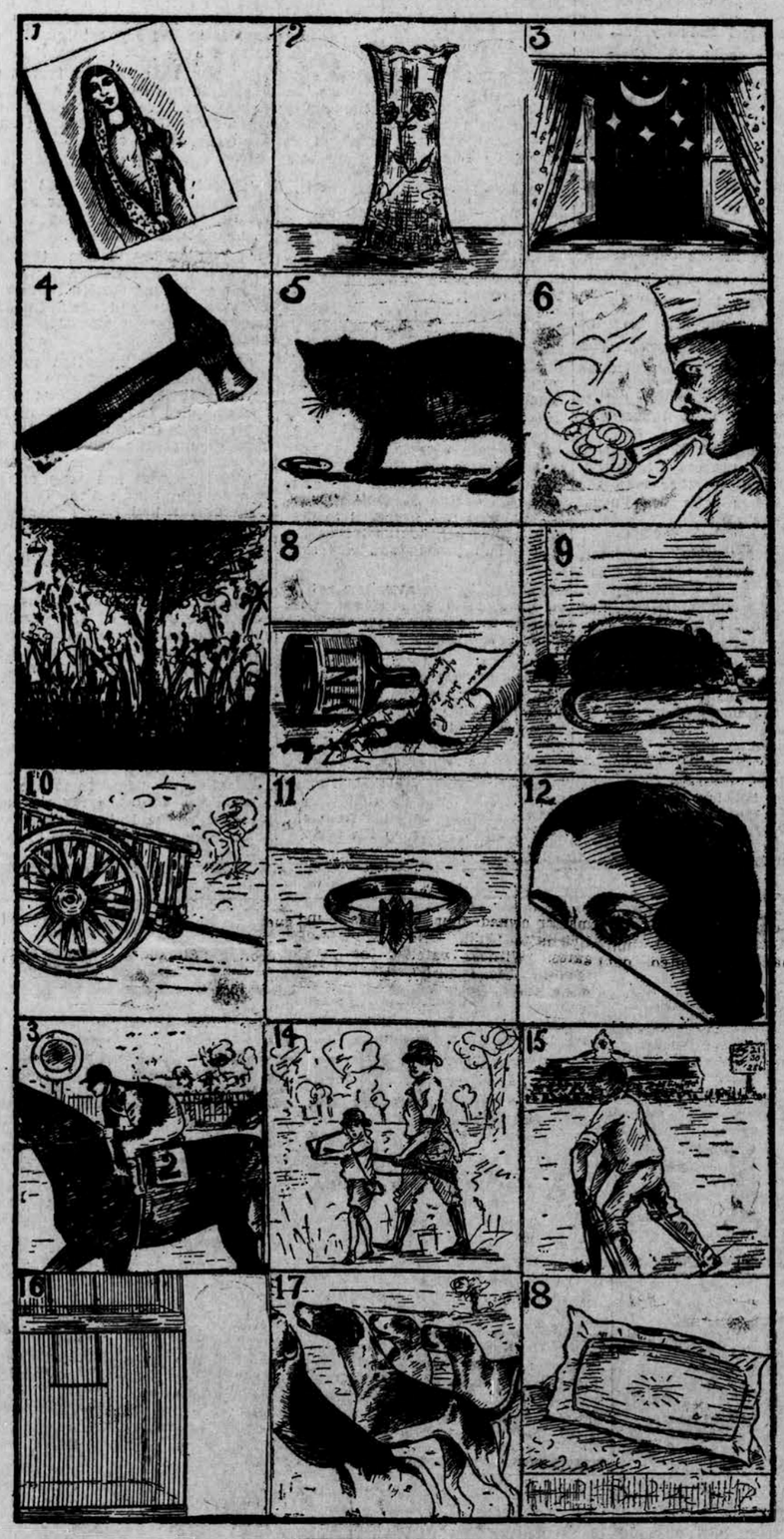

Combination Competition is very simple and interesting. Each of the eighteen illustrations on the left has some connection or link with one of the illustrations on the right. For instance PICTURE J on the left (bullock) has a corresponding picture NUMBER 10 (Cart) on the right. You have, therefore, to fill No. 10 against No. J in the Coupon.

RULES.

1. After you have selected the right Combination of illustrations, enter only the NUMBER of the picture on the right against the correspondending letter (A, B, C .....) printed in the Coupon. Do not enter the name of the picture in words.

2. When you have filled in all the numbers, write your name and address in full, enclose eight annas in stamps—preferably half anna and one anna stamps—and post your entries to

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
POST BOX NO. 706, BOMBAY.

3. Entries by registered post, must be sent to our office address, Red House, 140 Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay

4. Each cover must bear the name and address of the competition, stating the number of entries enclosed.

5. Competitors may submit any number of entries, provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS is enclosed for each entry. A competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition.

6. Local competitors may, if they so wish, hand in their entries personally and obtain a receipt for the same, paying cash on week days from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

7. Insufficient entrance fee enclosed with entries will disqualify the competitors submitting such.

8. All entries must be received in this office by the last post on 25th July 1934 closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the Competition.

9. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

10. In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the prize money among the winning competitors in any manner.

11. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition, and no correspondence will be entered into.

12. This is a combined Competition of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" and the "BOMBAY SAMACHAR." The prizes will be announced on the 2nd August 1934.

CLOSING DATE 25TH JULY, 1934

ENTRY COUPON

No. of Illustration (Left)	No. of Illustration (Right)
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	
I	
J	10
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

Name.....

Address.....

.....

JAPANESE ECONOMIC EXPANSION

(Continued from page 6)

the working girl, who receive a part of the total wage in advance while signing the contract. The raw girls from the country are taken up by the manufacturer who have well organised establishments where these novices are taught their new work and are provided with simple but clean lodgings, food and amusements with a minimum of wage. Also the contracts for a piece of work to be executed are popular, where either an individual worker or a group of workers assure a certain production of goods for a fixed remuneration. This gives rise to an automatic selection of efficient workers for a particular job as they do not tolerate any slackness that may hinder their production. Further it is far easier for them to select the right worker, to reprimand or to dismiss than it is for a foreman or the General Manager of a factory. The best part of the contract is that this system produces no illwill between the capitalist and the labour class.

In many cases a part of the wage is paid in kind either in pension, lodgings, light, food or clothings.

Average income of workers (One yen: 13 annas)

Industry	Men	Women	Average.
	yen	yen	yen
Silk	0.79	0.49	0.52
Cotton	1.45	0.79	0.91
Wool	2.04	10.02	15.03

Conditions Of Work

As a rule there are about 50 per cent of women engaged in the principal industries of Japan.

It is curious to note the marvellous effect of this system which keeps the wage at such a low level without any ill effects as experienced in other countries. In contrast to U.S.A. which had established its industrial prosperity on the theory or more exactly on the practice of high wages. Japan has founded its success on exactly the opposite fact, that is, of lowering the wage and in consequence lowering the cost of production in which operation the wages of workers offer the possibility of maximum compression.

There is hardly any dumping in the real sense indulged in by Japan as the interior prices are never higher than the export prices.

The necessities of life of a Japanese worker are less than those of his European or American brother. But his food consisting of rice and tea corresponds exactly to his needs and in fact he leads a life at least as happy as the European worker. He profits by the low cost of life in Japan. Tea is cheaper in Japan than anywhere else. also tobacco. It is the same with cinemas and theatres. Further the owners (manufacturers) are conscious of their own responsibility 'vis-a-vis' their workers and the latters' wage is practically doubled by the special amenities of life provided by the proprietors. Good lodgings, clean food, healthy recreations, hygiene, education, medical help and sporting clubs are provided for at a minimum cost. Also it is a fact that they spend less than what they earn, however small it may be and hence they are able to save something every month and put it in a bank. The average monthly savings of a working family is about 10 yens without counting the insurance premiums of all kinds paid on their behalf by the employers.

The fact is that the cost of production is extremely low and the workers are recruited from the agricultural population instead of engaging heads of families from local towns, who must be paid heavily as is usually done in England and America. Japan engages 80 per cent of working girls between the ages of 14 to 16 years who come to amass little fortunes to enable them to marry in the future and incidentally they learn at the same time a profession and get practical education through different institutions which are provided for by their employers making them practical and intelligent mothers of the future. Herein we find perhaps the cause of Japan's economic progress that bewilders the rest of the world.

NEW URDU WEEKLY FOR RAJPUTANA

(From Our Correspondent).

AJMER, July 12.

Security demanded from the "Muslim Rajasthan" an Urdu weekly, has been furnished and the first issue of the paper will come out on the 4th of August and will be jointly edited by Munshi Abdul Aziz Khan Ajmeri and Mr. Dinkar Rao Dharma Ujjaini, the two representative of Hindu Muslim unity.

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DENIAL OF BEATING OR PUSHING

(Continued from page 20).

What is double-vision? (Laughter).

Q: You cannot see through the brick walls?—No.

Q: Do you say that if Sub-Inspector Desai says he arranged his men at that spot "B" you could see him from where you stood?—Yes.

Q: You say that you arrested 124 persons. You could not have done it alone?—No.

Q: How many men did you arrest alone?—I cannot say how many.

Some Ran Away

Q: How many people of those arrested had to be held because they were running away?—There were a few such men, but I cannot give the exact number.

Q: It would be natural for them to run away?—But it was our duty to obstruct them.

Q: You said that those who were not running away stood there because they had nowhere to run?—When both the ends were blocked they had to stand there.

Q: Let me remind you that you first of all said that those persons were seized who were trying to get away and those who were standing still stood there because they had nowhere to run away and that was why they were not seized?—That is true.

Q: But previously you said in answer to the Police Prosecutor that some persons were seized and others who were not seized were told that there was a warrant for their arrest and they sat down?—Yes.

Q: Afterwards the learned Prosecutor put you a leading and helpful question about showing the warrant?—They asked us why they were arrested and we told them there was a warrant.

Q: You did not tell anybody that you had a warrant and what the substance of it was before they asked you?—Before they questioned us we told them about the warrant.

Q: You say you arrested none from the shops, houses and from outside the Cordon?—No.

Q: Did you give orders for the arrest of anybody outside the cordon?—No.

Q: Did you give an order to a constable for arresting accused No. 118 from his shop?—I did not send any sepoy to the shop of the accused. He was arrested in the crowd (pointing to accused No. 118).

Pointed Out To Him

Q: Just now you said you could not identify any of those who were arrested?—I recognise him because he has been pointed out to me.

Q: Why did you say in answer to a question of His Worship that you could not recognise anybody from those arrested?—There are 124 accused. How can I identify all of them?

Q: Could you identify any others?—If the men are pointed out to me.

Q: You say Sub-Inspector Shevde and Sergeant Hampton took part in the raid and actually arrested some persons?—Yes.

Q: Do you know that Deputy-Inspector Karnik has said that Sub-Inspector Shevde and Sergt. Hampton were requisitioned after the raid?—No, that is not correct, they took part in the raid.

Will Never Tell Lies.

Q: Do you say your superior officer has said something which is untrue?—"They will never speak an untruth."

Q: You won't also speak an untruth?—No. (Laughter).

Q: Did you go to fetch the panchas?—No.

Q: Where were the panches seated when the accused were being searched?—They were seated next to Deputy Inspector Karnik.

Continuing witness said he knew Old Sutta Galli very well. There was a lot of gambling going on there. But there are no shops where bets are accepted.

Never Heard of Him.

Q: Do you know one Abu Lakdawalla, who has two shops in that lane?—No. Never heard of such a man.

Q: Do you know one Abu Pistawalla?—Yes, he resides at Play-House. He takes contracts from theatres and sells pistas.

Q: When did you last see him?—In 1928.

Witness said that the real Abu Pistawalla has never gone to a Court. The man who presented an application on behalf of accused Mohamed Ismail and said he was "Abu Pistawalla" was not the "Abu Pistawalla" he referred to in his answer.

Q: I put it to you that you were with "Abu Pistawalla" in Court on that day and actually went down with him into the Esplanade Police Station?—No.

Q: You said you knew the "Old Sutta Gulli" very well?—Yes.

Q: Do you know the names of any owners of shops in that lane?—No.

Q: You still say that there is a lot of gambling going on there?—Yes. My duty is to keep the place under observation and, unless a necessity arose I never asked for the names of shop-keepers.

Q: Do you know the Indo-Foreign Cotton Association?—Yes, before it was registered I had gone to execute a warrant there.

Q: Was it in the name of Indo-Foreign Cotton Association?—No.

Q: When was this?—An year has past now.

Magistrate: How is this relevant?

Mr. Horniman: It is very material, Your Worship, for my case as I am prepared to show that this raid was not carried out to arrest genuine gamblers but to trap Mr. Horniman.

Q: Have you ever paid a visit in a friendly way to the Indo-Foreign Cotton Association?—There was no occasion.

Q: Who was in charge of bailing out the accused?—The Station House Officer.

Q: Did you know Sub-Inspector Desai was bailing out the men?—No.

Q: Did you speak to any of the accused about their bail?—No.

Denied Assault

The witness was then cross-examined by some of the accused. He denied that men on the road were beaten by him or pushed into the lane.

He again denied any knowledge of "Abu Lakhdawala" who is said to have two shops in the lane. Witness asserted that there were no shops in the lane which received 'Sutta" bets.

Cross-examined by Mr. Vyas, witness said he could not say how many times a day he visited the "Sutta Gulli." He denied that he usually went there at the valan time between 2 p.m.—4 p.m. daily.

Witness also denied having given orders to a sepoy to go to the studio of accused No. 118 and catch hold of him wherever he was.

Did you remark "Hay Haramjadeku Lal Jav" when this accused was arrested?—No.

Is it a fact that when accused No. 118 demanded to see the warrant instead of showing him the warrant you gave him two lathi blows on the buttocks?—No.

Cross-examined on behalf of accused No. 101 witness denied having shown a knife before he arrested that particular person.

The watchman of Seth Tarachand Ghanshamdas, called as a prosecution witness said that his master owned four buildings in Old Sutta Gulli. There were two gates. Witness watched the gate opposite the Indo-Foreign Cotton Association, and the other gate was at Tel Gulli. The latter was not left open the whole day but was closed at 8 p.m.

Long Hours of Duty

Cross-examined by Mr. Horniman witness said it was his duty to stand and watch the gate of the Indo-Foreign Cotton Association.

Q: You stood at the gate from what time?—From 8 a.m. to 12-3 a.m.

Q: Why do you have to be on duty so long?—I have orders.

Q: You are watching the gate for the Indo-Foreign Cotton Association or for Tarachand Shet?—The chawl is occupied by the Indo-Foreign Cotton Association and belongs to Tarachand Shet.

Q: Does Tarachand Shet pay you or the Indo-Foreign Cotton Association pay you?—Trachand Ghansnamdas pays me.

Q: So the Indo-Foreign Cotton Association pays you nothing?—Nothing.

Q: Is it on their account that you stay there till late?—Yes.

Q: They have to keep open until the cotton closing rates come?—Yes.

Q: And your duty is to be at the gate to see that no unauthorised person enters?—Yes.

Q: Those coming in must have passes unless you know them?—There was no question of knowing them they must have passes for admission.

Q: So you were doing the work of the Indo-Foreign Cotton Association?—Yes.

Q: And Tarachand Shet pays you for doing the work of the Indo-Foreign Cotton Association?—Yes. Because the chawl belonged to him.

Q: You say every evening at 8 o'clock you supervised and saw to it that Rama locked the door at the other end?—My orders were that I had to lock the door myself at 8 p.m.

Q: Did you see me in the lane on the night of April 28?—I don't know.

Q: Never mind what you know. Did you see me there or not?—I cannot say.

Did Not See Any European

Q: Did you see any European Saheb there?—No.

Q: You did not see me entering the gate?—No.

Q: You had no conversation with me?—I don't remember.

Q: You did not tell me that there was going to be a police raid here and I should go back into the lane?—No.

Q: You did not see accused No. 2 there?—No.

Q: Have you had any conversation with any police officers as to what evidence you have to give here?—No.

Q: Any conversation with Mr. Joshi, Secretary of the Indo Foreign Cotton Association?—No.

Q: So you had no conversation with anyone about this case?—No.

Q: You knew nothing about this case?—No.

Q: You were simply summoned to come to Court and you came?—Yes.

The case was at this stage adjourned to July 19 at 3-30 p.m.

WIFE OF PROF. COMMITS SUICIDE

Jury Indignant At Anticipation Of Verdict

The Coroner's jury, at the instance of the Coroner of Bombay expressed their strong indignation against the conduct of some of the newspapers which stated that the death of Mrs. Parvathibai Shukla was a case of "deliberate suicide" though the jury themselves were satisfied that the woman poured spirit over her saree and set fire to it herself "in a moment of temporary insanity," at the inquest held over the body of Mrs. Parvathibai Shukla (28), who died on Thursday as a result of burns.

From the evidence it transpires that the woman was living with her husband Prof. Shanker Shukla, Principal of the Fellowship High School, on the second floor of Dhan Mansions, New Bhatwadi, Girgaon. At about 11 a.m. on Thursday, some neighbours noticed smoke issuing from the flat of Prof. Shukla and raised an alarm. Mr. Babhan Gokhale, a retired Engineer, living in the third floor of the same building with some others rushed to the place and found that the door had been bolted from inside. He forced open the door and entered the room and found Parvathibai lying on the floor dead. The clothes on her body were burnt and half the portion of the mat also had been burnt. The ashes and her body smelt of spirit. A bottle half full of spirit was also found near the dead body. The Police came on the scene and removed the dead body to the morgue.

Prof. Shukla, who had left his house at about 10-30 came to know about his wife's death at 2 p.m.

Prof. Shukla in his evidence stated that he and Parvathibai were married 15 years ago. They had no children and this was worrying Parvathibai. She was also getting hysterical fits now and then. The witness did not suspect any foul play. The spirit bottle was full when he left the house in the morning.

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of death due to shock from burns sustained by the deceased due to her pouring spirit over her clothes and setting fire to it in a moment of temporary insanity.

The Jury added the following rider also "We express our indignation against the conduct of some of the newspapers, which have published reports suggesting that this was a case of deliberate suicide. They deserved to be censured for erroneously anticipating the results of the proceedings of this court."

AROUND THE COURTS

A further remand into police custody for 5 days till 18th instant, of the six accused who had been arrested under a Gaming Warrant issued by the D. C. P., (Crime Branch), on the 3rd instant, was applied for by the Lamington Road Police on Friday before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum.

* * * *

Adam Mohamed, and 3 others were placed before the IV Presidency Magistrate (Girgaum) on Friday for alleged rioting and causing grievous hurt to the manager and servant of a local toddy shop on Malkland Road.

* * * *

Marian D'Souza (12) a Goan boy living with his parents on the second floor of Ramzan Building at New Nagpada, fell down on to the roads, while he was looking out from the window on Thursday. He received serious injuries and was removed to the J. J Hospital where he died on Friday morning.

* * * *

Mr. I. N. Mehta, IV Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, acquitted on Friday Mr. Moreshwar Vaidyanath Vaidya (27), a law student, who had been charged with trespass into the residence of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas on the night of October 1, last. The Magistrate remarked that the accused was not sound in mind at the time.

* * * *

Sadhoo Pandoo and his wife Radhibai, who were arrested by the police on June 28, were placed before Mr. P. L. Thakker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, on Friday charged under Prostitution Act. The police applied for the remand of the accused to custody pending inquiries at Nasik.

In their application, the police stated that the accused came from up-country to Bombay with a minor girl on June 26. Two days later, they were found disposing off the girl for immoral purposes. The police arrested the accused and took charge of the girl. They are awaiting information from Nasik regarding the girl's relatives.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on bail of Rs. 300/- each till July 23.

"ONLY A SUSPICION"

Accused Acquitted

For doing a little friendly service to a widow, a Gujarati Hindu youth was involved in complicity with the woman in secretly disposing of the dead body of her newly-born child, which was alleged to be murdered by her.

This young man, Ramanlal Himatlal Shah was discharged by Mr. Justice Rangnekar, at the High Court Sessions on Friday without proceeding with the case against him, as there was no incriminating evidence against him.

No Charge Mentioned.

The order was made on the application of Mr. M.C. Chagla, who stated that the records of the case did not sustain the charge, and the accused would be saved the ordeal of a Sessions trial, if his Lordship would decide this point.

Tarabai, the widow, aged 30, is the first accused in the case, lived with her brother Pannalal Girdharlal in Shroff Building, at Khetwadi. The accused was a friend of Pannalal and his family and used to sleep in the corridor outside Pannalal's room.

"Woke Up Accused."

On the night of March 24 last, Tarabai left her room and went to the water-closet. The evidence was that after going there she shouted to one Harilal who was sleeping in the corridor, and asked him to wake up Motigauri, her brother's wife, and tell her to bring water and clothes to the bathroom. As there was no response from Motigauri, Harilal woke up Ramanlal, the accused, and asked him to send her with clothes and water.

'Slender Foundation.

The accused woke up Motigauri who went to the bathroom where Tarabai was having a bath. Next morning a dead child was found in the sweeper's lane, and the Police arrested Tarabai and Ramanlal.

This was the slender foundation said Mr. Chagla, on which the prosecution against the accused was based. There was no evidence that the accused had gone to the bathroom. There was only the unsupported testimony of one witness who stated that he saw the accused returning from the direction.

No "Prima Facie" Case.

This might, at the most, raise a suspicion against the accused. There was no "prima facie" case made out against him such as would warrant a Sessions trial.

Mr. V.F. Taraporevala, acting Advocate-General, who appeared for the prosecution, agreed that there was only a suspicion against the accused.

His Lordship ordered the accused to be discharged.

Case Against Tarabai.

The case against Tarabai would be proceeded with at the current Sessions.

NEW JUDGE AT HIGH COURT

Mr. K. C. Sen the newly-appointed acting judge of the High Court, assumed charge of his office on Friday, and sat with Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia on the Appellate Criminal Bench.

Mr. Sen, who was formerly Registrar of the High Court, officiates for Mr. Justice Barlee who has proceeded on four months' leave.

An order for a 10,800 tons cargo vessel has been placed with Messrs Cammell Laird, Birkenhead, by the Ellerman Line. The new vessel will be 485 feet in length and will be fitted with twin screw steam turbines, giving a speed of 15 knots.

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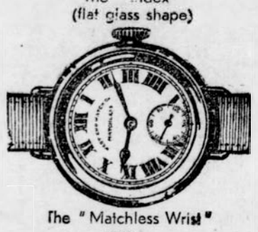

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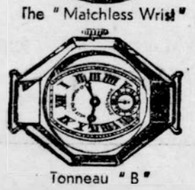

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"Monsters" Not All Extinct

Fabulous Animals Believed To Exist In Vast Untrodden Forests And Unfrequented Marine

The revived interest in Monsters, which has been evoked by the re-appearance of the humped variety in Loch Ness and the finding of the remarkable animal on the beach at Querquiville near Cherbourg, whose head and vertebrea have been sent to Paris for scientific examination should surely destroy once and for all the smug and irritating scepticism as to the existence on the earth or in the sea of monsters, or at least creatures which superior people have sneered at as being fabulous, writes the Paris correspondent of the International Press Bureau.

There are still in the world immense countries of which we hardly know. Huge virgin forests in South America, Africa, Central Asia, New Guinea; immeasurable tracks in North Siberia; vast polar stretches over which man, so far has only partially flown, so that neither their densities nor their contours are accurately known.

Why should it be imagined that in these vast untrodden immensities far from the beaten tracks of mankind, new animals or even very old ones do not exist?

PROOF PRESENTED.

The proof that some do exist was forthcoming, when in 1930, Professor Portenko of the Leningrad Academy of Science discovered a species of hitherto unknown birds in the mountainous region north of the Urals and when the two Welhozs—husband and wife—reported that on one of their recent scientific prospecting trips in Africa they found a series of animals of a kind of which no one had previously heard—cats, wolves, antelopes and birds which have since found a new home in the Zoological Garden at Schonbrunn.

In the same way, the sea is constantly yielding from its great depths specimens of prodigious animals totally unknown hitherto and whose existence was regarded as a legend.

IN OCEAN'S DEPTHS.

Mitchel Hedges found in the course of his submarine researches all sorts of fishes—the giant fish, the saw-fish, the tiger-fish, of whose presence even the scientists were unaware. Hedges is convinced that there will be discovered one day or another survivors of the tertiary period, that is to say certain gigantic dinosauria, and certain monster sauriens the surviving species of which have adapted themselves through millions of years of the immense and inviolable profundities of the ocean.

That is why the real scientists of the modern school refuse to follow the ignorant pseudo-savants in a categorical denial of the existence of monsters of a fabulous appearance like sea-serpents, which sailors have constantly affirmed they have seen.

The Moa bird, signalled from New Zealand, has not yet been caught alive but there is now no doubt of its existence. The skeleton of one to which the muscles still adhered has been found. Its footprints have been traced. Some men actually saw it fly in front of them a few years ago. Its cry has been heard in the middle of the night. Moreover, it has been carefuly established from a collection of all the evidence that this mysterious bird is sometimes at least 15 or 16 feet in height! Yet this huge bird has always avoided capture; hence it has become the "fabulous bird" of all Cross-word puzzles!

HUGEST MONSTER.

Finally take the affirmations of the paleontologist Peyer. After years of researches among the rocky couches along the banks of Lake Lugano, he one day alighted upon the enormous but complete skeleton of a "Tanystrophus Conspicus," the animal whose vertebra and neck had almost inconceivable proportions, the largest animal that the earth has ever nourished and that has been years since the first discovery of fragments of its bones had induced the scientists to believe in its existence.

In the face of these facts it is childish not, to express a belief in monsters but actually to doubt their existence. The world has much yet to yield to man and he in his turn has a great deal yet to learn.

A prudent precaution in the acceptance of weird stories is tant scepticism is quite another. Kcfsvo r;abPx

Kindness, Not Kicks, Held Remedy For Child Delinquency

Atlantic City (N.J.)—Juvenile delinquency can be eliminated by the intelligent use of a judicious "kind word instead of a kick," in the opinion of Police Chief Scott D. Coombs of Bergenfield.

As president of the New Jersey Branch of the National League of Masonic Clubs, holding its ninth annual State Conference here, Chief Coombs outlined his plan for dealing with juveniles and asked formal statewide adoption.

"What our organisation wants," he said, "is to save the boys and girls who are merely mischievous—not criminal—from the stigma of courts and institutions. If a boy steals an apple, for instance, or breaks a window, I pay the expense out of my own pocket. But I see that he goes out and earns the cost and repays me. Then I call him into my office and try to show him what the results might be, if he kept on.

"We expect to eliminate juvenile delinquency from the New Jersey statute books within 10 years. Then, we believe, those who really are incorrigible because of mental defects will be so classified and sent to institutions, while the others will be straightened out by advice from Masonic grown-ups.

"In my experience of 16 years as chief, I have never yet had a real case of juvenile delinquency. The 2800 boys and girls in Bergenfield are my friends."

Chief Coombs reported a working agreement between Masonic clubs and the Association of New Jersey Chiefs of Police. Rotary clubs, Order of De Molay, Order of the Eastern Star and numerous men's clubs of churches have approved and promised co-operation, he said, and similar agreements are being sought with the Superior Police Officers' Association and Parent-Teacher Associations of New Jersey.—"Christian Science Monitor."

A Benares message states.—National Flag was unfurled in the presence of Congressmen this morning at 8 o'clock over local Congress House control over which was recently released by the Government.

MONSOON DANGERS

Floods, with their damage and destruction to life and property, are not the only danger during the monsoon. There is also the unseen and often unrealised danger of lowered resistance. Rain and damp impair your strength and vitality—make you readily susceptible to the attack of colds, chills, malaria, bronchitis and other ailments.

That is why Rowntree's Cocoa is particularly beneficial during monsoon weather. It is not only a delicious, stimulating beverage, but it builds you up; it creates reserves of strength and energy that enable you to withstand infection.

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Four years ago, my daughter Madhuri aged 13 suffered from an unusual enlargement of tonsils. She could breathe only with difficulty. After treatment from many doctors, it appeared that an operation was inevitable.
However, Dr. D. D. S. Tandon cured her in four months without an operation. During this period of about four years there has been no relapse of the trouble and she has been enjoying very sound health. (Sd.) Mrs. Revakuvar M. Seth, Basudeo Bhavan, Gamdevi, Bombay.
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BALDWIN ARRAIGNS BRITISH FASCISM

Movement May Provide Raw Material For Civil War, Warns Tory Leader

Mr. Baldwin, who was accompanied by Mrs. Baldwin, addressed a meeing of several thousands of people gathered from many parts of Derbyshire in mail week at a Conservative fete at Osmaston Manor, the home of Sir Ian Walker. Mr. Baldwin, in a reference to Fascism, said it was the raw material for civil war.

Speaking of "the natural impatience among many people" at the difficulties of our problems, Mr. Baldwin said that some of the younger ones looked abroad and saw the drastic action taken in other countries. "Without waiting to see whether such drastic action in the long run is going to be as effective as the action we are taking in this country, they would like to plunge into similar methods at home.

"We must never lose sight of the natural characteristics and the temperament of our people and their political developments. In matters like scientific discoveries nations may learn very much from each other, but I venture to say that in political science there is no country that can teach this country anything. (Cheers).

DIFFICULTIES OF DEMOCRACY

"We have from the beginning of our history as a united nation been moving forward in a natural and historic process of evolution sometimes more quickly sometimes with checks, but latterly with an increasing almost dizzy, rapidity, towards a complete democratic Constitution.

"We are still in the early days of working that Constitution. There are among us men in all parties and newspapers whose courage fails them in administering what is admittedly a difficult form of government.

"Democracy is difficult because it demands for a successful working an intelligent appreciations of political question by the men and women of this country."

After referring to other problems of democracy he said, "Little wonder that some foreign countries have run away from the difficulties that they saw ahead and have tried to solve them by creating a dictatorship and forbidding their people to discuss political questions.

"Now I make my appeal to my own followers. I want to speak to them for a moment about the Fascist movement. I want to say nothing of the debate in the House of Commons, nothing of the meeting at Olympia. I want to mention no names but merely want to warm those who get impatient of the progress that has been made, and who are tempted to believe that by leaving their own party and joining a new body they may be able to do something more effective for the country that they and I love.

"The policy of Fascism is what you may call an ultramontane Conservatism. It takes many of the tenets of our own party and pushes them to a conclusion which if given effect to would, I believe, be disastrous to our country.

SUPRESSING OPPOSITION

"But it has taken from the Continent one thing that is completely alien to the Englishman, and that is a desire ultimately, common to the Communists, to suppress opposition and to be able t oproceed by distatorial methods.

"There are two dangers, as I see them, to this movement. The first is that in proportion as it draws from us our own supporters it dissipates the strength of the united vote, which we all want at the next election of people of all parties who stand for ordered freedom and ordered liberty in this country. (Cheers).

"Secondly, and still more serious, if there be one thing certain historically you cannot suppress any Englishman. The result is that in so far as one body has a policy of suppressing free speech that will spread.

"I am not one who has ever been afraid in this country of Communism. Communism can only spread in a country where there exists together the gravest distress and suffering, together with a people unsympathetic and a Government that will do nothing to help the people of this country to better their conditions.

"There had been a marked increase in the number of that body (the Communists) since Fascism has become more active. It is not, in my view, a fact that people are becoming Communists by political conviction, but at the moment when the Englishmen see a fight betwee ntwo lishmen see a fight between two parties there will always be a rush to the side o fthe smaller, and the real danger ofmovement of this kind that has for its ultimate aim a dictatorship is that you may get in this country what you have never had before, a real class war.

"Communists such as they are are drawn in the main from the very poor. Fascists are not, and the idea that the very poor are being singled out for being hit on the head creates a spirit that may be dangerous.

"Remember this, though we are a long way from it and, in my belief, we shall never come to it, but if you do have this country divided into two private armies, each desiring to get their way by suppression, by force if necessary, of the views of their opponents, you have then all the raw material for what we have not had for 300 years and that is civil war. Therefore I beg followers of mine who may be tempted to think twice and three times before they fall out of the ranks and join another pack.

"If ever there was a time it is this for all people who believe in our own English people to stand together and yet keep moving." There was a big thing to be saved. They had to preserve the freedom of English people, knowing that the alternative was slavery. This country without freedom would no longer be a country for Englishmen to live in. Ordered liberty will never perish from the earth as long as Englishmen are the guardians of their liberties."—"Manchester Guardian."

How A Woman May Retain Her Youth

"The woman who wants to look young must taboo massage creams and liquid rouge. She will only harden the structure of her face and destroy the fine texture of the skin," said Mrs. Margaret Holmes Bates, the well-known author.

"Reputable physicians have declared that if she indulges in artificial methods she risks losing her health," she continued. A perfectly natural method of treating a bad complexion is by using ordinary mercolized wax, as this adds nothing to the complexion, but takes from it instead. This wax, obtainable at any chemist's, flakes off the sallow or blotchy outer skin in fine particles, gently, without harming the skin beneath, which gradually makes its appearance. The brilliantly beautiful complexion thus obtained is a new one —quite different from a patched-up old complexion. This is one way to retain youthful looks.

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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVAL.

Bombay, July 13.

Skuld, Michassel, Bangkok.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, July 13.

Arabia, Silvio, Java.

President Johnson, Kohlmeister, New York.

Bombay, July 14.

Kaiser-i-Hind, Cotching, London.

LOADING.

Bombay, July 13.

Steamer C|o Shanghai for Liverpool.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind:—The P & O S N Coy's English mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind will sail to-day at about 1 p.m. from Bellard Pier Station for London with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Skuld:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer Skuld arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok with a general cargo and timber.

S S President Johnson:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer President Johnson sailed yesterday for New York with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Arabia:—The M Italiana steamer Arabia sailed yesterday for Java with same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, July 13.

1 Jeff Davis 3651, Calcutta 14|7, L Edwards, Ltd.
5 Arabia 4499, Colombo 13-7, L Triestino.
7 Trifels 3768, Karachi 14|7 L Edwards, Ltd.
9 Toyama Maru 4386, Japan 14-7, N Y Kaisha.
12 Tarantia, 3098, Liverpool, 14-7, Grahams Tdg. Co.
14 Rauenfels 5207, Bremen 17-7, L Edwards, Ltd.
15 Warfield, 3804, London, 16|7 M M and Co.
16 President Johnson 9487, New York 13-7, F F Campbell.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Storviken 2957, Rangoon 15-7, Scindia S N Co.
8 Chinkoa 3295, Calcutta 14|7, M M & Co.
12|13 Nagina, 4090, Rangoon, 15|7, M M and Co.
15 Indira 278, M'Coast, N F Malabar S Co.
16 Schooner Dolphin, 120, N F N F Esmail Tarmahomed and Co.

PRINCES DOCK

A Brazil Maru, 4260, N F, 17|7, O S Kaisha.
B Bandra 1892, Busrah, N F M M and Co.
G Lalita 283, M'Coast 13-7, Malabar S Co.
N Nirpura 3647, Karachi 13-7, M M and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Cathay 19|7, P & O S N Co.
Somali 19|7, P & O S N Co.
Corfu 26|7, P & O S N Co.
Strathnaver 2|8, P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Mundra 24|7, M M and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Elysia 18|7, G T Co.
C|o Shanghai 15|7, K N Co.
C|o Christchurch 22|7, K N Co.
Clan Macinnese 24|7, J F Co.
C|o Corinth 30|7, K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Kioto 14-7, J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Aagtekirk 15-7, L Edwards, Ltd.
Wartenfels 27|7, L Edwards Ltd.
Sonnenfels 18|8, L Edwards Ltd.
Sturmfels 31|8, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Verde 23|7 L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

President Monroe 26|7 F F Campbell and Co.
Salmer City 3|7 M M & Co.
Jeff Davie 9|7, L Edwards, Ltd.
C|o Birmingram 20|7, F F Campbell Co.
C|o Auckland 28|7, F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Keisho Maru 14-7, O S Kaisha.
Celebes Maru, 27/7 O S Kaisha.
Teijin Maru 29/7, O S Kaisha.
Tango Maru 30/7 N Y Kaisha.
Mayebashi Maru 15/8 N Y Kaisha.
Tottori Maru, 18/7. N F Karachi.
Brazil Maru 4|7, O S Kaisha.
Bhutan 8|7, P & O S N Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Mooltan 21|7 P & O S N Co.
Chitral 4|8, P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Takliwa 14|7, M M and Co.
Kenya, 28|7, M M and Co.
Tairea, 11|8 M M and Co.

FROM JAVA.

Fusijama 5|7, M Italiana.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Kaiser-i-Hind 14|7, P & O S N Co.
Mooltan 21|7, P & O S N Co.
Rajputana 28|7 P & O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Warfield, 16|7, M M and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Jaff Davis 14-7, L Edwards, Ltd.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Tarantia 14|7, G T Co.
C|o Shanghai, N F J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Ranenfels, 14|7, L Edwards, Ltd.

FOR KOBE.

Brazil Maru, N F O S Kaisha.
Toyama Maru 18|7 N Y Kaisha.

FOR CALCUTTA

Chinkoa N F, M M and Co.
Rajput, N F T M and Co.

FOR BUSRAH.

Barpeta, 14|7, M M and Co.
Varela, 19|7, M M and Co.

FOR JEDDAH

Alavi N F, T M & Co.

FOR BANGKOK

Skuld, N F, F F Campbell.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S S Jeff Davis 11-7-34
„ Victoria Marie 12-7-34

EXPORTS.

Bombay, July 13.

S S Warfield, for London:—6625 bags groundnut oil cakes, L Dreyfus and Co; 1680 bags groundnut oil cakes, Kishan Prasad and Co.

S S City of Shanghai, for Barcelona:—1875 bags castor seed, Cotton Agents, Ltd; 924 bags myrabollum, P Mathradas and Co; 593 bags linseed, R Ratilal & Co.

For Liverpool:—780 bags ground nut oil cakes and 1320 bags linseed oil cakes, M Hoosen & Sons; 2668 bags groundnut seed, B Maheshwari.

For Antwerp:—1500 tons manganese ore, T Morrison & Co.

For Dunkirk:—3028 bags linseed K Devchand & Co; 248 bags mustard seed and 110 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co; 242 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ld; 110 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind, for London:—11 cases bristles, M M & Co; 11 bales woollen carpets, D Abraham and Sons.

S S Tarantia, for Liverpool:—53 bales wool raw, Eastern Wool Tdg. Co; 18 bales cotton thread waste, L O Vora.

For Manchester:—100 bales cotton fly, L O Vora.

For Marseilles:—60 bales wool raw, S Nanji.

S S Rauenfels, for Hamburg:—10 bales goat skins, M Esmail; 2100 bags groundnut oil cakes, Strauss and Co; 1280 bags ground nut oil cakes, A Oomerbhoy; 700 bags groundnut oil cakes, H Rawji; 30 bales cotton fly, H E Bode and Sons; 55 bales cotton raw, K Devchand and Co; 160 bales cotton fly, Textile Products, Ltd.

For Rotterdam:—700 bags grd.-nut oil cakes, Strauss & Co; 1358 bags groundnut oil cakes, Ralli Bros; 1000 bags linseed oil cakes, M Hoosen & Sons; 115 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp:—3395 bags grd.-nut oil cakes, Ralli Bros; 1000 bgs groundnut oil cakes, A Oomerbhoy; 660 bags groundnut oil cakes, M Hoosen and Sons; 110 bales cotton raw, A H Diab; 3395 bags groundnut oil cakes, H Rawji.

For Gothenburg:—55 bales cotton thread waste, L O Vora.

For Ghent:—275 bales cotton raw, K Devchand and Co; 55 bls. cotton raw, A H Diab.

S S Fusijama, for Bari:—40 bgs pepper, A Govindji.

For Trieste:—1334 bags ground nut kernals, K M Nathoo; 56 bags pepper, A Govindji; 220 bales cotton raw, N Rajaram & Co; 55 bls. cotton raw, Anglo-Siam Corporation; 240 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd; 2 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co; 165 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co; 550 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 63 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Venice:—40 bales pepper, A Govindji; 210 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 63 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton raw, N Rajaram and Co; 110 bales cotton raw, Breul and Co; 375 bales cotton raw, A H Diab.

For Ancona:—40 bags pepper, A Govindji.

For Piracus:—1145 bags linseed, H Khiaram; 75 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Alexandretta:—55 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

S S President Johnson, for New York:—14 bags gum karoya, T Dawoodbhai.

S S Jeff Davis, for Norfolk:—900 bags myrabollum, J Moolchand and Co.

S S Skuld, for Melbourne:—623 bags myrabollum, C Jivanlal and Co.

For Philadelphia:—180 bales wool raw, D Abraham and Sons; 132 bales animal skins, D Abraham and Sons.

S S Brazil Maru, for Kobe:—600 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Limited; 37 bales cotton raw, N Futehally and Co; 100 bales cotton raw, M Amersey and Co; 300 bls. cotton raw, S R Tulshan and Co.

For Yokkaichi:—1000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

For Osaka:—1000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

S S Toyama Maru, for Nagasaki:—100 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Kobe:—51 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, July 13.

S S Bhutan, Agents, M M & Co from Shanghai.—20 bales raw silk; 768 bags gram beans; 185 h|c tea.

From Hongkong.—100 pkgs. fire crackers; 60 r|s. matting; 25 bundles galangol; 225 bundles cassia.

From Canton.—250 bundles cassia; 35 bales raw silk.

From Penang.—95 slabs tin.

From Colombo.—101 bags sugar; 1005 bags copra.

S S Storviken, Agents, S S N Co. from Bassein.—27147 bags rice; 1000 bags paddy.

From Rangoon.—1233 bags rice.

From Colombo.—1000 bags copra.

From Tuticorin.—30 bales cotton yarn; 171 bales cotton.

From Cochin.—3382 bundles coir yarn; 932 bundles coir rope; 36 bales cotton; 838 bags cocoanuts.

S S Bandra, Agents, M M & Co., from Busrah.—101 bags skin; 70 bales wool.

From Mahammerah.—60 bales wool; 45 bundles attari; 25 bundles skins.

From Bushire.—80 jottas rose water; 62 jottas attari; 28 bags almond kernals; 180 bags p.'seeds, 104 bags almonds.

From Bunder Abbas.—10 bales cotton; 27 bags raisin; 15 cases silk piece-goods.

From Muscat.—85 bags sardine; From Karachi.—67 cases dry fruits; 150 bags gram; 69 bags dry fish; 24 bundles cumin seed; 32 bales cotton; 10470 bags wheat.

S S Chinkoa, Agents, M M & Co., from Bassein.—38753 bags rice; 1000 bags paddy; 10 bags betelnuts.

From Calicut.—201 bales cotton; 113 bags sandal wood billets; 179 pces. planks; 38 bags sandalwood; 72 jottas coir rope; 131 drums oil; 250 bags cocoanuts; 126 bags dry ginger; 130 cases tea.

ACTRESSES ON MOCK TRIAL

Miss Ashcroft Condemned To Play Juliet With Wallace Beery As Romeo

Mr. Norman Birkett, the eminent King's Counsel, arraigned on June 20 four beautiful women on the grave charge of "luring his Majesty's subjects from their ordinary occupation". The women in the dock were Miss Peggy Ashcroft, Miss Dorothy Dickson, Miss Edith Evans, and Miss Heather Thatcher. The case came up before Mr. W. B. Franklin, who combines cricketing with the law. It should be added that it was the last of this season's mock trials in aid of King Edward's Hospital Fund.

Honours of the day went to victims as a cat plays with his whined out the words wringing mouse. He modulated his voice carefully to each change of mood and each twist in the evidence. Now he minced like a stage burlesque of a curate, now he whined out the words,wringing his hands like a minor character from Dickens, and deservedly secured a verdict of "guilty" against all four defendants.

It was altogether an anything but gloomy occasion, from the moment the defendants took the oath—on a newly bound book—saying after the usher the words "I swear by the Irishman Bernard Shaw to tell his own inimitable truth, and anything but the truth". For over an hour Mr. Birkett wheedled the jury and cajoled the witnesses, throwing up his hands to heaven in mock despair, while in the dock before him the four prisoners smiled and simpered and scowled as the occasion demanded. One of them, Evans, indeed, had the impudence to plead "Cheerfully guilty, my lord", while Ashcroft went farther, declaring, "I should like to plead insanity—at least on the part of the counsel."

Considering the gravity of the crime, sentences were surprisingly light. Severest of all was that imposed on Miss Ashcroft, "a bad case", as the Judge remarked, who was condemned to play Juliet for two years in Wigan with Mr. Wallace Beery as Romeo.—"Manchester Guardian".

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TRADE & FINANCE

Easy Conditions In Money Market

GILT-EDGED SECURITIES KEEP UP FIRM TONE

Erratic Fluctuations In Shares

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent)
BOMBAY, July 13.

MONEY

Easy conditions continued in the money market and call funds were available at about 1 1/2 to 2 per cent. The latest statement of the Imperial Bank of India shows that Government have borrowed a further Rs. 4 crores for Ways and Means finance. thus bringing the total of such borrowings to Rs. 13 1/2 crores. Treasury Bill maturities during the week amounted to about Rs. 216 lacs and the increased borrowings from the Bank are evidently to meet the treasury maturities. The trade demand as per the Bank's statement shows a decline of Rs. 242.55 lacs, chiefly due to an increase of over Rs. 2 crores in Other deposits. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to two months 1 1/4 per cent; three months 1 1/2 per cent and six months 2 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as on July 6, 1934 shows a decline of Rs. 126.84 lacs in the cash balance of the bank now standing at Rs. 20,87,76,000 as compared with Rs. 20.46 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 24.40, a decrease of 1.79 per cent under last week. Loans, Cash credits and Inland bills discounted are all down by Rs. 0.76 lacs, Rs. 27.28 lacs and by Rs. 0.80 lacs respectively. Government deposits have receded by Rs. 93.16 lacs to Rs. 7.05 crores, while Other deposits have risen by Rs. 209.45 lacs to Rs. 76.52 crores. The bank rate continues unchanged at 3 1/2 per cent

GILTEDGED MARKET

In giltedged a firm tone prevailed with a steady demand for all scrips. Short-term loans were particularly strong. 3 1/2 per cent Paper improved from Rs. 88-12 to as high as Rs. 89-10, but subsequently eased off to Rs. 89-6. 3 1/2 per cent loan due 1947-50 improved from Rs. 98-12 to Rs. 99-2. 4 per cent 1960-70 Loan advanced from Rs. 104-8 to Rs. 105-3, and 1943 loan from Rs. 105-8 to Rs. 105-15. 4 1/2 per cent 1955-60 loan gained about 8 annas to Rs. 112 and 4 1/2 per cent bonds were quoted at Rs. 100-7. 5 per cent 1939-44 loan moved up to Rs. 108-15, 1940-45 loan to Rs. 109-15 and 1945-55 loan to Rs. 117-1. 5 1/2 per cent 1938-40 loan rose from Rs. 109-7 to Rs. 109-14. 6 1/2 per cent Bom-Dev. Loan showed little change closing at Rs. 105-9 and 6 1/2 per cent Treasury Bonds at Rs. 105-3.

EXCHANGE

Sterling exchange was very steady throughout the week with sellers of ready T T at 1/6-3/64 and buyers at 1/6-1/16. Business in connection with export of gold was on a reduced scale, but some merchandise export bills were showing this week. No tenders were made to Government at the last bidding and it is generally felt that this is due to easy money position. The following are the forward rates:—July-December 1/6 1/32d.

The dollar sterling quotation opened at dol. 5.04 5/8 and after declining to dol. 5.03 3/4 improved again to dol. 5.04-1/16 but closed at dol. 5.03-7/8. The London Paris cross rate moved between 76.53 and 76.34 closing at the latter figure. The Belga and the Italian lira finished at 21.58 and 58.71 respectively.

GOLD

The price of gold fluctuated within the narrow range of one anna per tola ready moving between Rs. 34-3-9 and Rs. 34-4-9. The fluctuations in the dollar sterling cross rate were also small and this probably accounts for the small variations in the local market. Banks bought to a small extent this week for export but it is reported that a fair amount of inter-bazar business was placed for forward deliveries. Stocks on hand are estimated at some 3 1/2 lacs tolas and arrrivals from upcountry are relatively smaller, being about 10,000 to 15,000 tolas a day. The daily offtake continues at some 3000 tolas. The quotation for sovereigns kept steady at about Rs. 21-9-3 for ready and Rs. 21-9-9 for forward. In London the price of gold improved from 137/9 to 138/0 1/2, but eased off to 137/11 1/2 at the end. The highest and lowest rates in our market were Rs. 34-4-9 and Rs. 34-3-9 for ready, Rs. 34-4-9 and Rs. 34-4-0 for 27th July settlemen and Rs. 34-5-3 and Rs. 34-4-3 for 25th August settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 54,670 in bar and coin.

SILVER

Steady conditions prevailed in the silver market with fluctuations of about 8 annas per 100 tolas. The price of ready moved between Rs. 57-8 and Rs. 58-2 but reacted to Rs. 57-10 at the end. Business transacted was on a modest scale, mostly inter-bazar. The daily offtake was reduced to some 26/30 bars, while the stocks on hand continue unchanged at about 9000 bars. In Shanghai the dollar moved between 1/4 5/6 and 1/4 1/8. The highest and lowest rates in London were 20-13/16d and 20-9 16d for ready and 20 7/8d and 20-11/16d for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 58-2 and Rs. 57-8 for ready, Rs. 58-3 and Rs. 57-9 for 31st July settlemant and Rs. 58-5 and Rs. 57-11 for 29th August settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 3,800 in coin.

SHARES.

Erratic fluctuations characterised the share market this week. Cotton mill shares, however, were firmer during the latter part on an improvement in the price of raw cotton. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 723/2 718/2 729/6; Century Rs. 236/4 235 244/6; Central India Rs. 218/12 217/8 220; Kohinoor Rs. 141/4 139/6 143/12; New Great Rs. 122/8 121/4 129/6; Simplex Rs. 72/8 78/2; and Swadeshi Rs. 165 170.

In the miscellaneous section the attention of the market was centred on steel group. During the early part, pending the publication of the report of the Tariff Board, the tone was very hesitant and somewhat weak. Yesterday, however, on the release of the report, the market opened weak, but there was a spectacular rise towards the close. The market is awaiting with keen interest the Government of India's resolution and the Bill with regard to the protection to be granted to the Indian steel industry. Tata Iron and Steel ordys after declining from Rs. 71/4 to Rs. 66/10 improved and closed at Rs. 70-4. Defd. shares after a similar fall from Rs. 290 to Rs. 252/14 closed at Rs. 276/14. 2nd Pref. shares improved from Rs. 136/8 to Rs. 141. Tata Hydros kept steady closing at Rs. 1469. Tata Power shares after receding from Rs. 1119/6 to Rs. 1111-4 improved and closed at Rs. 1121/4. Andhra Valleys gained from Rs. 1432/8 to Rs. 1455. Alcock shares moved little closing at Rs. 178/12. Bombay Burmah shares kept steady at Rs. 455. Bombay Trams improved to Rs. 145/15 and Bombay Steams to Rs. 290. Scindia steam shares were quoted at Rs. 9-9. Cement shares were in good demand with improvement in prices. Bundis rose to Rs. 30-5. Indian Cements to Rs. 393/2 and Katni Ordy. to Rs. 343/2 with Defds. unchanged at Rs. 1300. Among railway shares, Ahmd. Prantij kept steady at Rs. 851/4 and Tapti Valleys at Rs. 760.

Imperial Bank shares closed at Rs. 1352/8 and Contributories at Rs. 335. Bank of India shares were unchanged at Rs 110/8 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 28/12.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, July 12

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amer Power and Light Com	7
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	17
Amer Forn Power Com	8
Amer Forn Power Gold D	52
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	20
Electric Bond Common	15
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	42
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	49
Consolidated Gas	33
Columbia Gas	12
American Tel and Tel	116
Western Union Telg	44 1/4
Radia Corp	7
Chesapeake and Ohio	48
New York Central	28 1/4
Baltimore and Ohio R R	23
Erie R R	18
Pennsylvania R R	31
Union Pacific R R	120
Great North Pfd	22
National Distillers	21
Hiram Walker	34
Distillers Seagram	14
Amr Tobacco B	79
Dupont de Nemours	92
Canadian Pacific	14
Allis Chalmers	15
Bethelehem Steel	33
United States Steel	39 1/2
American Smelting	42
Noranda Mines	43
Int. Nickel of Canada	26 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	14 5/8
Kennecott Copper	22
Cerro de Pasco Copper	42
International Harvestor	34
Ford Motors of Canada 'A'	20
General Motors	32
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	20
St. Oil of N J	45
Philips Petrol	18
Mid Con Petroleum	13
Atlantic Refining	26
Socony	16
Plymouth Oil	12
American Radiator	14
Eaton Mfg	16
Chase Bank	28 1/4
National City Bank	27 3/4
Sun Life of Canada	390
Celanese Corp of Amr	26
General Foods	31
National Dairy	19
Remington Rand	10
Alaska Juneau	23

Dull and irregular market. Brokers loans down 10 millions. U. S. Steel Corporation shipment of finished steel products during June 980,000. Columbia Gas Common has passed dividend due 16th June.

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S. G. K., B.A., M.B.B.S., L.C.P.S.
Girgaum, B'Bay, 28-4-34.

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INCREASE IN RATES WILL TELL ON EFFICIENCY OF NEWS

Calcutta Journalists Protest Against The Proposal To Revise Tariff For Press Messages

CALCUTTA, (By Mail)

The Jt. Secretary of Indian Journalist Association Calcutta has forwarded the following memorandum to the Government:—

"We have the honour to submit below the considered views of the Indian Journalists' Association representing all the prominent newspapers of Bengal on the proposals of the Government with regard to the revision of rates for inland press telegrams.

At a representative meeting of the Association held on 18th March protest was recorded against Government proposals and that resolution was duly sent to you and the Member-in-charge, both by telegrams and by post. According to the resolution adopted by the Association was addressed to all the prominent newspapers in India and different journalists' Associations and we believe you have received the views of most of the newspapers and press organisations by this time. We also believe you have seen the resolutions of different public bodies and comments in the press, unanimously voicing their protest against Government proposals regarding revision of rates for inland press telegrams. From the views received by this Association from different newspapers and press organisations, we beg to submit the following points for favour of consideration of the Government:—

(1) Our enquiries show that in most countries, cheaper rates are accorded to press messages from the point of view of public benefit and every Government and the tax-payer suffer this loss, cheerfully, as they regard the same as indirect contribution to Public Welfare.

NEWS—A NECESSITY

(2) Without these concession rates it will not be possible for newspapers to function properly, as the newspaer cannot live on what will pay directly for the news. The revenue from circulation and advertisement will not be sufficient to meet the expenses and, unless the State provides facilities for the press, the newspapers may degenerate into propaganda sheets for some interests prepared to pay for their upkeep. As the International Association of Journalists put it, "The public interest demands that the newspaper with the highest standards, and the widest and swiftest world news-service should be easily within the reach of every one. The news is a necessity to the people and as with bread, water, education, the only way each person can be safe is by keeping the purest product at the disposal of all. As a matter of public policy, it is essential that the price of newspaper remains far below the cost of production. The newspaper is, in short, a public servant. That being true, the burden that the reader does not assume in buying his paper should fall back on him as taxpayer just as does the cost of Public School where his children enter free." The intelligent taxpayer will not grudge it for the service he gets in return, will be many times more valuable than the expenditure incurred by him.

NO INCREASE IN REVENUES

(3) One of the arguments advanced in the Government communique is that the enhancement in rates is needed to increase the revenue of the Department, so that the taxpayer may be relieved of the burden of the recurring deficits arising from the working of the Telegraph Department. The second argument is that this concession to the newspaper press works hard on other users of the Telegraph service From views gathered, our Association is emphatic that an enhancement of the rates for press will not result in an increase in the revenues of the Department. Under conditions in which newspapers are now conducted in this country, the newspapers are not in a position to increase their commitments in any way, and they would rather curtail their news-service than use press telegrams at higher rates and the Department is not expected to increase its revenue by increasing the rate of press telegrams.

LOSS IN NATIONAL EFFICIENCY

(4) As for the second argument, it will also be found on examination to be unmaintainable. It should not be forgotten that the public will have to spend 100 per cent. more on private telegrams, if they did not get the benefit of a comprehensive news-service. The curtailment of the press facilities will, therefore, result in serious loss in national efficiency. It is the press which can keep the public posted everyday with the most up-to-date information of rapid changes in the economical, commercial, financial and agricultural activities of the people from the furthest corners of the world. The priority given to Press telegrams works, therefore, for the benefit of the private users and should not be disturbed.

WHY QUESTION AGAIN RAISED

(5) The question of increase of press telegrams was considered by Sir Cowasji Jehangir's Retrenchment Committee at the height of the economic crisis in 1931 and the proposal, we believe, was rejected on grounds of public interest and as the situation has since considerably improved and the budget has been balanced, it is not understood why this question is raised again. In view of the submissions made above, we hope the Government will drop the proposals.

Difficult To Conceive A More Democratic Method

Official Note Justifies Appointment Of Medical Council Secretary As Inspector

SIMLA, July 12.

The dissentients from the recent decision of the Indian Medical Council to treat the Secretary of the Council as eligible for appointment as Inspector, in their anger with that decision have contended, states an Official Note, "that the great preponderance of nominated officials" in the composition of the Council is prejudicial to the interests of the independent medical profession and of the universities, and that it is really a farce, a waste of time, to continue with such a Council.

Further, in reply to the argument that the Council's work should be judged medically and not politically, they have suggested that "it is all a question of organisation and control by the right people" and that "one cannot say that the interests of the nominated members of the Council are identical with those of the thousands of independent medical men who are not to be found in the medical services of the Government, as the action of the nominated members is apt to be more influenced by reasons non-medical.

The first contention clearly ignores, the principle upon which the Council is to establish a uniform minimum standard of higher qualifications in medicine for all the provinces.

In this higher medical education the local Governments are interested as the main suppliers of the funds required to meet the expenditure involved, the universities are interested because they provide the instruction, and the medical graduates, because they are the products of the education imparted by the universities.

Each one of those interests is represented on the Council in equitable proportion. The method adopted for securing the representation of each interest is also the fairest and the most convenient.

A local Government could only nominate the representative and the Act provides for this. No attempt has been made to fetter in any way the choice of each local Government as to whom it should nominate as its representative.

For British Indian universities and for medical graduates, the method of election has been adopted. It is difficult to conceive what other method in regard to these two constituencies would have been more popular or democratic.

It is also pertinent to remind those who now criticise the composition of the Council that, in the form in which this has been provided for in the Act, it had the unanimous support of the Select Committee to which the Indian Medical Council Bill was referred and of the Legislative Assembly.

It is true that the Act provides for the appointment of the President of the Council and of the Secretary by the Governor-General-in-Council for the first four years. Neither can justly be attributed to any sinister motive or to political prejudice.

For each the true explanation is the one which satisfied the Select Committee as well as the Indian Legislature, viz., that in the first few years of its work, the Council should have the assistance of men of proved capacity and requisite experience.

Neither appointment detracts in any way either from the representative character of the Council or from its autonomy which is limited only to the extent and in the manner provided for in the Act itself.

The decisions of the Council are the decisions of a majority. The President has only one ordinary vote and in the event of an equality of votes, a casting vote.

The Secretary has neither.

To suggest that wether the composition of the Council is unfair or that the association with it of a nominated President and a nominated Secretary temporarily for a period of four years diminishes its representative character or its independence is neither fair nor true.

It is merely the petulant attempt of an unreasonable minority to seek by appeals to prejudice and political passion to dominate, the more rational and responsible elements in the Council who have as much right to be on the council as they, and whose solicitude for the interests of medical education is no less than theirs.—United Press.

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1. 'ASPRO' stops violent headaches in a few minutes.
2. It brings sweet sleep to the sleepless.
3. It relieves rheumatism in one night.
4. It relieves children's growing pains.
5. It saves many a sound tooth by removing toothache.
6. It brings relief without causing sickness, indigestion or a craving.
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8. It soothes away irritability.
9. A hot lemon drink and two or three 'ASPRO' Tablets will smash up a Cold or 'Flu attack in one night.
10. It reduces temperature in a few minutes.
11. It can be taken any time, in Tram, Train, at Home, at Business—anywhere—everywhere.
12. It is so safe a child can take it.
13. It is the greatest help for women every little while ever known.
14. It stops the ill after-effects of alcohol.
15. It relieves malaria by reducing the fever.

'ASPRO' is more than a medicine, it is a national institution, and a welcome visitor to every home where introduced, for it brings healing, hope, courage and confidence. Its power to soothe pain away in a few minutes must be experienced to be believed. 'ASPRO' brings sweet sleep to the sleepless—relieves rheumatism in one night—stops nerve pains such as headaches in a few minutes. All can use it from child to parent.

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The one big reason why 'ASPRO' has a universal sale is because it has a universal use. It stops all kinds of aches and pains. It is the quickest finisher of colds and influenza ever discovered. It relieves rheumatism in one night and saves many a good tooth if it is taken for toothache. You don't even have to lie up to take 'ASPRO'. You can take it in trams, trains, office, anywhere with astonishingly quick results. 'ASPRO' is sympathy and power in tablet form. A mighty atom of healing power in tablet form.

'ASPRO' SUCCEEDS WHERE ASPIRIN FAILS

46a Hanau Street, Wollmer, Johannesburg.
Dear Sirs,
At last I have found something to relieve the awful pain in my head, 'ASPRO'. I shall never be without them. Friends advised me to take aspirins but with no result until one day I was offered these wonderful comforters and oh! the relief. I could have jumped for joy, even the terrible pain in my back disappeared. I want everyone to know about them.
Yours truly,
(Signed) (MISS) A. MITCHLEY.

'ASPRO' STAVES OFF MALARIA ATTACK

Dear Sirs,
Intermittent malaria contracted in the Soudan towards the end of the war has greatly impeded me in my work besides undermining my constitution in spite of constant medical attention. I WOULD LIKE YOU TO KNOW THAT A CASUAL TRIAL OF 'ASPRO' GAVE ME RELIEF IN A DAY and I now find that a few doses stave off the dreaded attacks every time. You are welcome to make what use you wish of this letter—I am so grateful to 'ASPRO'.
Yours sincerely,
(Signed) EDDIE HIRST,
Comedian.

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NO BETTER RIGHTS THAN SUDRAS

Persuasion And Force Of Law Will Be Futile

A letter has been forwarded to the Secretary, to Government of Bombay by the Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association, with reference to the "Untouchability Bill," in the course of which, it is stated:—

Though the Bill for the abolition of untouchability among the Hindus is not properly drafted, my Association is in favour of the principle of the bill, on humanitarian grounds and reasons based on justice, equity and good conscience.

It is no doubt true that, though disabilities are referred to in the statement of objects and reasons, they are not specifically referred to. The social and other disabilities are not specified. It is, however, clear that the disabilities referred to, relate to the absence of enjoyment of elementary rights as human beings viz., worshipping in the public temple, walking on the same public road or pavement or drawing water from the public well. The legislature is called upon to recognize that the minimum of elementary human rights can be exercised by the depressed classes, without let or hindrance and not to allow the courts to recognize any custom to the contrary.

NO PERSUASION AND FORCE.

But the elementary human rights cannot be secured to the depressed classes merely by means of persuasion of the higher classes. They cannot be enforced by recourse to law. If a member of a depressed class enters a public temple, in addition to the risk of being maltreated, he runs the risk of a prosecution of the offence of Criminal Trespass on the ground that he might thereby cause annoyance to any person or persons. The civil and criminal courts will invariably enforce 'status quo,' the former by recognition of custom and the latter by buttressing the custom by recourse to section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

NO HIGHER RIGHTS.

Though my association is in favour of removal of the disabilities of the depressed classes in social and other diverse matters, it is of opinion that the bill should not confer on them any higher rights than the Sudras, the fourth class in the Hindu social structure of Varnashram Dharma.

POSSIBLE AMENDMENT.

And the wording of the bill might be amended to secure the enforcement of the exercise of the natural human rights by the depressed classes. It is contended in the debate on the bill that the three sources to which penalties, disadvantages and disabilities are traced in the beginning of section (2) are not quite accurate. In order to meet that objection my Association thinks that the wording of Section (2) should be as follows:—(2) Notwithstanding any written or unwritten custom, usage or convention having the force of law, no penalty, disadvantage, or disability, in relation to public temples, wells or other public places, or in relation to any public convenience, utility or service shall be imposed upon or any discrimination made, recognized or enforced against any person on the ground that such person belongs to an untouchable class or caste among Hindus, and no civil or criminal or revenue Court shall recognide any custom of untouchability or base its adjudication on such custom.

A revise might be added as follows:—"Provided that such a person belonging to an untouchable class or caste among Hindus shall not be allowed or hold entitled to exercise higher rights than a person belonging to the class or caste of Sudras in the Hindu community."

MENINGITIS AGAIN?

Presidency's Clean Bill Of Health

The following is the report of health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 7th July.

The Presidency cholera figures for the week were 171 attacks and 48 deaths against 234 attacks and 120 deaths in the previous week. East Khandesh District reported 84 attacks and 12 deaths against 34-8 in the previous week; Satara 46-15 against 44-17; Poona 16-5 against 42-24; Ahmednagar 15-9 against 36-13; Thana 9-6 against 73-55 and West Khandesh 1-1 against nil.

Cholera has shown a general decline during the week in all the districts except in East Khandesh and Satara. Wai town in Satara District reported 30 attacks and 6 deaths during the week.

The situation in the affected districts is being keenly watched in view of the ensuing Ashadi Fair at Pandharpur on 23rd July 1934 and precautions are being taken so that people from the affected area do not join the palkhis without being inoculated. Arrangements are also being made to divert the routes of the palkhis wherever necessary. The usual preventive measures are being vigorously adopted in the affected areas.

The number of anti-cholera inoculations performed during the week was 2,702 bringing the total since January 1st to 23,252.

PLAGUE.

In the Presidency, excluding Sind there were in all 40 attacks and 20 deaths from Plague against 36-16 in the previous week. The returns by districts including town circles were as follows:—Satara 21 attacks and deaths against 6-5; Dharwar 9-6 against 39-11; Ratnagiri 6-4 against nil; Belgaum 2-0 against nil; Thana 1-1 against nil and Kanara 1-0 against nil.

Thana, Belgaum, Bijapur and Kanara districts which were free from Plague during the last two weeks have again reported cases, which shows that the infection is still lingering in them.

The routine preventive measures are being energetically carried out.

In Bijapur City cyanogasing is progressing and 3 houses and one room were fumigated during the week.

SMALL-POX.

The small-pox figures for the week are:—Nasik district 87 attacks and 17 deaths; Belgaum 62-14; Satara 33-6; Ahmedabad 27-15; Ahmednagar 27-2; Thana 21-2; Sholapur 19-7; Kanara 18-3; East Khandesh 15-2; West Khandesh 15-0; Poona 14-9; Dharwar 11-2; Kolaba 10-2; Bijapur 10-1; Broach 3-3; Ratnagiri 3-1; Surat 1-1; Dadu 5-0; Thar and Parkar 7-2; Hyderabad 2-0; Karachi 6-2; Larkana 4-0; Nawabshah 3-0 and Bombay City 3-1. Total 411 attacks and 92 deaths against 455-78 in the previous week.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Thirteen attacks and 7 deaths from Cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the Presidency during the week as against 5 attacks and 4 deaths in the previous week. Ahmedabad town reported 4 attack and 4 deaths during the week against 3 attacks and 2 deaths in the previous week; Poona city 5-1; Shikarpur town 2-2 and Bombay City 2-0.

RICH LANDLORD'S BIG CLAIM

Rs. 35,000 Demanded From Doctor As Damages For Injury

KARACHI, July 13.

Mr. Hariram Rewachand, a rich landlord of Karachi has filed a suit claiming damages to the extent of Rs. 35,000 against Dr. Naraindas H. Mirchandani, a well known doctor in Karachi.

The plaintiff alleges that he suffered from dry eczema on the dorsum of the middle finger of each of his hands and consulted Dr. Mirchandani who assuring him of speedy and effective cure advised him to undergo X-ray treatment under him.

This he did and suffered in consequence of the treatment from excruciating pain so much so that his fingers had to be amputated. The plaintiff therefore by way of damages claims the above sum.—United Press.

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BOMBAY 1.

Heavy Liquidation Absorbed By Trade

SCATTERED SHOWERS IN TEXAS

Better Business In Cloth In U. S. A.

DROUGHT IN WEST STILL CONTINUES

Bombay, July 13.

On Thursday the New York Cotton futures market was easier in the absence of any important buying and also by unfavourable Liverpool cables on selling on reaction theory.

There were scattered showers in small area of South-West Texas which induced heavy long liquidation. The offerings were absorbed by trade as there is improvement in cloth demand. So far drought is not relieved and unless we get good rains in Texas and Oklahoma there will be renewed speculative support.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York Cotton futures market opened at about the highest level of the day at a decline of 6 points with October 12.92. There was steady profit-taking throughout the day and prices kept on decline owing to absence of any important buying. Spot loss orders were caught and the market closed at about the lowest level at a net decline of 19 to 25 points. Spot Coton prices declined 15 points at 12.85c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 18 to 19 points. Spot Cotton prices were reduced by 19 points at 12.77c. per lb.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market strong at a rise of 7 to 9 points. The market was sensitive and the opening level was the highest for the day. There was heavy London and Continental realising as more favourable weather is expected. Later on there was long liquidation and stoploss selling. Rains were reported from the Cotton Belt and prices declined 16 points from the highest level. The market closed at a net decline of 4 to 5 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices rose 15 points at 7.04d. per lb.

INIDAN COTTON.

In sympathy with weakness in American Cotton. East Indian Cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 5 points. At the close July was quoted 5.30, October 5.24 and January 5.24.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian Cotton futures market was weak on increased selling. Sakels futures closed 11 to 9 points down while Spot Cotton prices were 5 points up. Uppers futures declined 4 points but Spot Cotton prices improved 15 points at 7.27d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was very steady in sympathy with overnight improvement in American Cotton. There was increased buying which resulted in a rise of 21 to 13 points for Sakels and 21 to 18 points for Ashmouni. At the close. Sakel July was 15.38 and Ashmouni August 12.81.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October Highest 12.92—06 (10 a.m.)
New York Lowest 12.77—21 (2-6 p.m.)
Liverpool October Highest 6.81 plus 09 (10 a.m.)
Liverpool October Lowest 6.65—07 (3-53 p.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Decline owing to "bulls" realizing to secure profits and more favourable weather reports. The advance has been too rapid. Our opinion is that the market will be subject to sharp fluctuations.

Liverpool: Reaction due to heavy profit taking and forecasts unsettled weather in West.

New York: Opened lower owing to very poor Liverpool cables. Induced by scattered showers in Texas, market has declined moderately on profit taking. Would buy on any declines. Cotton goods market—yarn market—good business doing.

New York: Scattered light rains in Texas induced profit taking. Trade good buyers on decline.

New York: In consequence of wet weather being beneficial in the Western belt, market breaking and catching stop-loss limits. Expect a temporary decline. Think well of buying on dips.

New York: Natural reaction. Trade interests absorbing profit taking.

New York: Liquidation influenced by light rain in small portion of South-West Texas. Good demand for dry goods. Advise caution.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled:—

We estimate domestic consumption of all cotton in June at 390,000 bales. The average consumption per working day during the month just indicated was 18,600 bales.

Our Liverpool Agents cabled as under:

9-39 a.m.: Light to moderate rainfall Texas Gulf Coast, San Antonio District (South Texas). Scattered showers Central and Eastern Belt; more rain expected.

11-34 a.m.: General buying at the opening, then considerable London local liquidation.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, July 12.

October 1934	12.78—20
December 1934	12.94—19
January 1935	12.97—22
March 1935.. ..	13.04—23
May 1935	13.11—25
Middling Spot	12.85—15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, July 12.

July 1934	12.58—18
October 1934	12.77—19
December 1934	12.92—19
Middling Spot	12.77—19

NEW YORK.
New York, July 12.

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
October 1934	12.85
December 1934	13.00
January 1935	13.04
New York Noon Call—	
October 1934	12.81
December 1934	12.16

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, July 12.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports..	2,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	9.000
Days' Exports to the Continent	11,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, July 12.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price
July 1934 ..		6.76—04
August 1934 ..		6.71—06
September 1934 ..		6.69—05
October 1934 ..	6.75	6.67—05
November 1934 ..		6.63—05
December 1934 ..		6.63—05
January 1935 ..	6.71	6.63—05
February 1935 ..		6.63—05
March 1935		6.61—04
April 1935		6.61—04
May 1935		6.64—04
June 1935		6.63—04
Middling Spot ..		7.04+15

INDIAN COTTON,
Liverpool July 12.

BROACH :—	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.25
Fine (Good Staple)	5.40
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.55
C. P. OOMRA :—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.40
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.55
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.70
BENGAL :—	
Good	3.70
Fine	3.80
Superfine	3.90
SCINDE :—	
Good	3.90
Fine	4.00
Superfine	4.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 12.

SAKELLARIDIS :—	
July 1934	8.15
October 1934	8.30
November 1934	8.33
December 1934	8.36
January 1935	8.39
March 1935	8.42
May 1935	8.48
F. G. F. Spot..	8.49

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.
London, July 12.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent...	66 N
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	80-1/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	93
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	112-1/4
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	80-3/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	104-7/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952.	104-1/8
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	115-1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	113-1/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16-1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	135
National Bank of India ..	49-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation..	10-3/8

LINSEED OILS.
London, July 12.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. July sellers 21-1-1/2.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Sep./Dec. sellers 21-2-1/4.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, July 12.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb. 7-3/16 sellers.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 13

Following a decline of 20 points in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 221-8 for Broach A-M delivery and prices declined to Rs. 220-12 on long liquidation. At the decline professional operators bought and yesterday's sellers were covering. Prices steadily improved to Rs. 222-12. At this level there was absence of any important business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 3 points but opened firm at a rise of 4 to 5 points on drought reports. The local market was strong and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A. Rs. 214/4
Broach A/M. Rs. 224/12
Oomra July Rs. 195/8
Oomra D/J. Rs. 195/8
Bengal July Rs. 133
Bengal D/J. Rs. 146/12

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.
Bombay, July 13.

	Extra	Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G. Bengal—						
U. P.	...	139	135	132	127	
Panjab	...	139	135	132	127	
Rajputana	...	139	135	132	127	
Oomra No. 3	201	198	196	192	...	
C. P. No. 1	214	211	209	205	...	
C. P. No. 2	207	204	202	198	...	
Broach No. 2	...	219	216	214	212	
Punjab-Ame.	...	229	226	224	222	
Surat	...	279	276	273	270	
Rajpipla	...	277	274	271	268	
Navsari	...	281	278	275	272	

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, July 13.

148 Arjan Khimji Jalna old 44 off
31 Arjan Khimji Manwathroad 178
53 Narshi Nagshi Purna 185
50 P. Crystal and Co. Akola old 185
100 G G Kesha Mahu 2 on
200 G G Kesha Digras 194
100 G G Kesha Itola 7 1/2 on
100 G G Kesha Arvi 196
50 A Damodar Karanja 190
96 Moon Mill Panjab American 233
98 Motiram Vaghji Nasirabad 133

DAILY WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

Weekly Weather Report: During the week temperatures were abnormally high in the west and seasonable elsewhere. There were moderate rains in general to the east of the Mississippi valley but the west was dry.

Daily Weather Report: East: Local showers.

Central: Partly cloudy to unsettled.

West: Partly cloudy, possibly showers in East Texas.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, July 13.

Bengal Superfine	138/40
Bengal Fine	135/37
Bengal F.G.	131/33
Sindh-Punjab Fine	135/37
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	131/33
Wardha-Hingt	202/204
Nagpur Sayner	202/204
Pundhurna	196/197
Yeotmal	195/98
Arvi	194/95
Ellichpur	194/95
Amraoti-Berar	190/92
Khamgaon	190/92
Mulkapur	185/87
Khandesh	182/84
Jalna/Sailu	183/85
Burwah Sanavad	194/96
Broach Fine	215/17
Punjab/American	221/26
Punjab/American mix	213/16
Cambodia	271/81
Miraj/Sangli	211/16
Compta Good	216/21
Bagalkot	186/91
Kampala	342
Busoga	339
Jinja	334
Manza	329

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, July 13.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yeterday	This year.
Khandesh	109	276,777
Central India	664	217,242
Barsi and Nagar	170	176,222
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	49,170
Berar	740	449,443
Central Provinces	63	111,122
Total Oomras	1,746	1,279,976
Dholera	1,244	132,601
N.-W. Provinces	...	9,182
Rajputana	135	57,110
Sind-Punjab	397	177,226
Broach	...	327,674
Coompta and Dharwar	925	62,059
Westerns-Northerns	699	42,777
Cocoanada	...	475
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	385	34,381
Persian	...	1,748
American	...	26,383
Egyptian & African	...	156,036
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	28
Total	5,533	2,307,658

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st. Sept. to 5th July.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	1,540	351,553
Japan and China	4,105	962,602
Coast Ports	...	19,538
Up-country by Rail	...	111,435
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	2,004
Total	5,645	1,447,132

TENDERS FOR TREASURY BILLS.
Bombay, July 13.

Tenders for Rs. 1 1/2 crores of three months' Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 17th July 1934 at the usual centres subject to the usual conditions. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 20th July 1934.

THE STATE OF TRADE

Bombay, July 13.

Following is the summary of the principal local markets:—

Money.—Easy conditions—Call funds quoted 1 1/2 per cent—Government further borrows Rs. 4 crores for Ways and Means—Now totals Rs. 13 1/2 cores—Treasury Bills matured Rs. 216 lacs—Trade demand declines over Rs. 2 crores.

Securities.—Scattered Long liquidation—Some support at the decline—Some securities reach record prices.

Shares.—Heavy long liquidation—Some imloading on reaction theory—Offerings readily absorbed—Steel shares improve further—Cement shares continued buying. Hydro-Electric shares quiet on profit-taking—Mill shares quietly steady—Increased demand anticipated on recessions.

Gold and Silver.—Silver daily offtake 27 Bars—Local stocks 9000 Bars—Gold stocks about 3 1/2 lac tolas—Daily offtake 3000 tolas—Daily arrivals from upcountry decline to average 13000 tolas—Some liquidation in silver—Gold market featureless, narrow fluctuations anticipated.

Cotton.—Long liquidation in local market at the opening on lower New York—Heavy buying by professional operators—Sharp rally in prices—Liverpool opened firm at a rise of 4 points—Drought in Texas recent rain insufficient—Local market closed firm—Fifth day of continued rise in Bombay Cotton—Caution needed in following too rapid rise.

Linseed and Wheat.—Profit-taking in Linseed—Lower Argentine advices. Chicago wheat firm but local market quiet—Later on better enquiry for wheat.

Seeds.—Market closed on account of Jain Holiday.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 12

Broach J/A opening 213 1/4; highest 214 1/2; lowest 211 1/2; close 212 1/4

Broach A/M 1935 opening 224; highest 224 1/2; lowest 222 1/2; close 222 3/4

Oomra July opening 193 1/4; highest 195 1/4; lowest 193 1/4; close 194

Oomra D/J opening 193 1/2; highest 195 1/4; lowest 193 1/2; close 193 1/2

Bengal July opening 131; highest 131; lowest 130 1/4; close 130 1/4

Bengal D/J opening 145 1/2; highest 145 1/2; lowest 144 3/4; close 144 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach A-M 1935 Rs. 29

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement 21-7-34 Rs. 5 3/4

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 13

The local Silver market again ruled quiet on long liquidation. Shanghai T. T. on London opened to at 1-4 5/16 and closed at 1-4 3/16. In the local market Silver opened at Rs. 57-15 and declined to Rs. 57-10. Later on there was some short covering which rallied prices to Rs. 57-12. The gold market was quiet but steady, with a moderate business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

Ready silver	57	11 0
Ashad delivery	57	12 0
Shravan delivery	57	14 0
Ready gold	34	4 0
Ashad delivery	34	4 6
Shravan delivery	34	5 0

LINSEED AND WHEAT.
Bombay, July 13.

Linseed Sept.	6 14 9
Linseed May	6 11 0
Wheat Sept.	4 1 0
Wheat May	4 5 9

COTTON TENDERS.
Bombay, July 13.

	To-day	Total
Broach J/A.	—	200
Oomra July	—	300
Bengal July	100	4200

BOMBAY SUGAR.
Bombay, July 13.

Java Ready	13 15 6
S. S. Subedar	4 2 3
S. S. Fusijama	4 2 0
S. S. Nizam	4 2 0
S. S. Arabia	4 1 6
S. S. Himalaya	4 1 9
June Shipment	4 1 9
J.-A.-S. Shipment	4 1 0
O.-N.-D. Shipment	4 1 0

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, July 13

T T on London:
To-day's opening 1-4 5/16
To-day's closing 1-4 3/16
Tone: Quiet.

LINSEED.
London, July 12.

Linseed Calcutta (London) c.i.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £12-0-0.

Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. per ton July/Aug. sellers £10-12-6.

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £12-7-6.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.
New York, July 12.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-1/4.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, July 13

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/6
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 July-Dec.
Selling T T 1/6 Jan-Mar
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 April-May
Buying T T 1/6 1/16 July Dec
Buying D D 1/6 3/32
Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 July Sept.
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Oct. March

NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 267
Banks selling T T 265
Banks buying T T 263
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 571
Banks buying D D 581
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55 5/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 55 3/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79 1/4
Banks buying T T 78 3/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 100 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 91 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 96

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.03 3/4 12th instant
Shanghai/London 1/4 5/16 13th instant
Japan/London 1/2 9/32 13th instant
Java/London 7.38 3/4 12th instant
London/Paris 76.34 12th instant
London/Belgium 21.57 12th instant
London/Switzerland 15.45 1/2 12th instant
London/Italy 58.71 12th instant
London/Berlin 13.13 1/2 12th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 12th instant
London/New York 5.03 13/16 12th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.43 1/4 12th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady, Dull.
Gold £6-17-11 11th instant £6-17-11 1/2 12th instant
Silver London Ready 20 11/16 11th instant 20 3/4 12th instant
Silver London Forward 20 13/16 11th instant 20 7/8 12th instant
Silver New York Ready 46 3/4 11th instant 46.90 12th instant
London discounts 3 mos 15/16 per cent 11th instant 15/16 per cent 12th instant
London discounts 6 mos 1 1/8 per cent 11th instant 1 1/8 per cent 12th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
MONEY—
Call 1 per cent.
3 mos 1 1/4 per cent
6 mos 1 1/4 per cent
Tone: Easier.

SEEDS.
London, July 12.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £9-15 0.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull Cont't.) c.i.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £10-7-6.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
London, July 12.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt. July/Aug. nominal 6-4-1/2

C. & F. Bombay per cwt. July/Aug. sellers 6/0

C. & F. Karachi per cwt. July/Aug. sellers 6/0.

LONDON METALS.
London, July 12.

	£
Copper Braziers	32-3/4
Yellow Metal	34-3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands..	13-3/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge..	16-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	231

LONDON SILVER.
London, July 12.

Silver—Market Quietly steady

Spot	20-3/4
Forward	20-7/8

LONDON GOLD.
London, July 12.

Gold bars Fine per oz. .. £6-17-11-1/2

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, July 12.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels July/Aug. sellers 21/0.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, July/Aug. sellers 21/0.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels July paid 25/0.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London July 12

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-7/8 per cent. to 0-15/16 per cent.

Bank Bill 6 months market rate 1-1/16 per cent. to 1-1/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-1/2 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent

Interests' 7 Days' Market Loan 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, July 12

T. London on —

Berlin	13.13-1/2
Amsterdam	7.43-1/4
Brussels	21.57-1/2
Madrid	36.82
Milan	58.71
Berne	15.45-1/2
Paris	76.34
Prague	121.43
T. T. London on New York	
Closing rate	5.03-13/16

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Steel Shares Again Display Good Tone

GROWING DEMAND SUPPLIED BY LIQUIDATION

BOMBAY, July 13.

The sharp improvement recorded yesterday in Tata Steel Shares was carried further to-day as the Tariff Board is considered satisfactory. The improvement was well held and some profit-taking by small operators was well absorbed. Shorts were covering their unprotected sales and the market displayed good undertone. Towards the close there was less demand and prices closed a little under the highest prices reached during the later part of the session.

There was a fairly large and eager buying to-day in Tata Steel shares. Tata Steel Defds. advanced to Rs. 287 but closed at Rs. 283/2 while Ordinary shares after advancing to Rs. 71/10 closed at Rs. 71/4. The demand was satisfied by long liquidation and any important decline will induce replacement by to-day's sellers. Long liquidation witnessed yesterday and to-day is keeping up the technical position of the market healthy. It appears that in future Tata Steel shares will improve and in the long run substantial improvement will be recorded.

There was fairly good demand for Cement shares. Indian Cements which were virtually stationary moved up and Shahabads reached a new high level. Both Punjabs and Bundi shares also displayed good undertone. Indian Cements gained Rs. 4. Hydro-Electric shares were a shade easy and both Andhra and Powers recorded a small decline. Mill shares were quiet but steady with a limited business.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
Bombay, July 13

Bombay Dyeing	730	28	31	729/6		
Century	143	146	144	148		
Central India	220	221	219/6			
Colaba	95					
Kohinoor	142	143	146			
New Great	130	127	128			
Simplex	78					
Swadeshi	170	69	67	168/2		
Bundi	30/6	30/4	30/12			
Indian Cement	395	96	400	396	398	
Tata Steel Defd	275	82	87	82	78	77 87 283/2
Tata Steel Ord	70/4	71/4	70/4	71/4	71/2	
Bombay Steam	292	291	293			
Bombay Burma	455	53	455			
Tata Hydro	146	145/15				
Andhra	1455	56	53	1455		
Tram ord	145/10					

TEXTILE MILLS	Rs.	As.
Bombay, July 13.		
100 Ahm. Advance	279	6
500 Bom. Cotton	40	0
250 Bom. Dyeing	729	6
250 Bradbury	100	0
100 Century	248	12
100 Central India	219	6
100 Colaba	95	0
100 Coorla	90	0
100 Crescent	7	4
250 Currim.	5	0
250 David	60	0
250 Down	320	0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0	1-9
100 Elphinstone	0	12-0
100 Finlay	80	0
1000 Framji Peti	95	0
100 Gokak	145	0
1000 Hindustan	1705	0
100 Indore	103	12
50 Kastoorchand	0	8
100 Khatau	53	2
100 Kohinoor	146	4
250 Laxmi	695	0
100 Madhowji	6	8
250 Madras United	63	0
1000 Morarji	1310	0
250 Model	51	0
50 Mysore	89	0
200 New Great	128	12
100 Oosmanshahi	59	0
100 Phoenix	263	2
25 Sassoon Silk	30	0
1000 Sholapur	2900	0
50 Simplex	78	12
100 Swadeshi	168	2
100 Swan	40	0
25 Tata	9	12
500 Vishnu	1332	8
1000 Western	725	0
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda	96	8
25-50 Central	28	14
500 Imperial	1356	4
125-500 Imp. Conty.	335	0
50-100 India	111	0
5 Union	4	13
CEMENTS.		
10 Bundi	30	12
70 Gwalior	92	0
250 Indian	398	2
40 Katni Def.	1265	0
100 Katni Ord.	343	2
75 Okha	169	6
10 Punjab	29	6
100 Shahabad	350	10
70 United	85	8
INSURANCE.		
15-100 Jupiter	12	10
15-75 New India	34	8
200 Oriental	3620	0
10-100 Vulcan	8	10
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahmedabad Old	144	6
1000 Andhra Valley	1455	0
10 Ajmer	7	14
50 Bom. Tram	145	10
100 Bom. Suburban	146	14
10 Broach	11	4
100 Karachi	213	12
100 Poona	187	8
100 Surat	171	4
100 Tata Hydro	145	15
1000 Tata Power	1117	8
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahm. Prantij	855	0
100 Amr. Patty	116	0
100 C. Province	88	0
100 Dhon. Baramati	87	0
100 Gujrat	66	8
100 Mandra Bhon	86	0
100 Pachora Jamner	81	0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 13

SETTLEMENT

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 89/4/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 89/3/3
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 105/1
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 105/2
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/1
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/2

TAX FREES.

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 105/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 116
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 109/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 105/10

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. (CASH.)

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 99/1
4 per cent 1934/37 100/2
4 per cent 1943 105 /14
4 1/2 per cent 1934 100/7
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 112/2
5 per cent 1939/44 109
5 per cent 1940/43 109/15
5 per cent 1935 103/3
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 109/10
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 105/3

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1954 101
4 per cent M. Deb. 1974 100/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 111/8
6 per cent M. Deb 1954 122/2
6 per cent K P T 1956 122/2
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 109

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 89/4 and declined to Rs. 89/0/8 on realising. Later on there was improved demand and prices rallied to Rs. 89/2/6.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York-Liverpool:
Liver New York October 116 at Cross Rate 5.03 7/8

Bombay-Liverpool:—
Broach J/A 211 Liverpool July 6.73 Rs. 82 1/4 at Exchange 1/6
Broach A/M 1935 221/4 Liverpool May 1935 6.61 Rs. 66 3/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay-New York:
Broach A/M 1935 221/4 New York May 13.11 Rs. 66 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.03 7/8

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay 11th July 7,333 bales.

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1933 2,302,125 bales

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,395,425 bales

Decrease 93,300 bales.

100 Sara Sirajgung	83	4
500 Tapty Valley	760	0
MININGS		
10 Shivrajpur	17	12
30 Tata Steel Def.	283	2
75 Tata Steel Ord.	71	2
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 Alcock	131	8
50 Belapur Sugar	223	2
250 Bom. Steam	293	12
125 Bom. Burma	455	0
50 Bom. Burma Conty.	147	8
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3	0
50 Bom. Telephone	95	0
100 Ind. Bleaching	120	0
100 Ind. Radio Df.	513	12
100 Ind Radio Ordy.	456	4
1000 Port Canning	572	8
15 Scindia	9	8
30 Tata Construction	75	4
25 Tata Oil	20	6
PREFERENCE		
7 p c Andhra Vly.	1252	8
6 p c Bom. Steam	276	4
7 p.c. Bom. Trams	80	8
5 p.c. Central India	472	8
7 p c Katni 1st	125	0
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	147	8
7½ p c Punjab Cement	13	5
7 p c Tata Hydro	101	4
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1365	0
6 p c Tata Steel 1st	171	14
7½ p.c. Tata Steel Second Pref.	142	4
6½ p c Tata Mill	17	8
7 p c Vishnu	650	0

Latest Commrecial News

Further Rise Of 28 Points In N. Y. Cotton

REPORTS OF HOT WEATHER IN WESTERN BELT

Gold Firm But Silver Easy

STEADY TONE IN COMMODITIES

BOMBAY, July 13.

On Friday, fluctuations in cross-rates were very narrow. The undertone was quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM.

The New York Cotton Market continued its upward trend on the reports of hot weather in the Western Belt. There was profit-taking at the advance and speculative activity had sobered down yet the market again advanced on general buying.

RISE IN GOLD BUT SILVER EASY.

London gold price improved a little but silver was easy.

WHEAT FIRM BUT OATS QUIET.

Liverpool and Chicago wheat firm but the pace of improvement slackened after the hectic rise of the last two days. Chicago oats and Rye ruled quiet on profit-taking.

TIN, RUBBER AND JUTE QUIETLY STEADY.

Tin, rubber and jute ruled quietly steady Linseed remained almost unchanged.

GILT-EDGED SECURITIES STEADY.

There was very little activity on the London Stock Exchange to-day while gilt-edged securities were steady. The New York Stock Exchange was quiet.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934)

New York, July 13.

Previous closing rate	12.78
To-day's opening rate	12.89
Difference	+.11
To-day's closing rate	13.06
Difference	+.28

BROACH EXPECTATION

July-August	Rs. 216-8
April-May	Rs. 227

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(October, 1934)

Liverpool, July 13.

Previous closing rate	6.67
To-day's opening rate	6.71
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing rate	6.75
Difference	+.08

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, July 13.

The cotton market continued its upward trend to-day following higher Liverpool cables and reports of hot weather in the western belt. Speculative element had sobered down but prices maintained a very steady undertone.

Trading in October session commenced with a gain of 11 points at 1289 and though early traders were hesitant, an advance of 3 points was marked on better advices from Liverpool and bullish weather news. At these levels there was some profit-taking but the market again advanced on general buying.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 13.06 with a rise of 28 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 13.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (12.92/12.88) 12.90/12.89
December (13.05/13.03) 13.07/13.06
January (13.10/13.09) 13.09/13.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 13.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American July (6.84) 6.79
American October (6.75) 6.70
Egyptian July (8.26) 8.23
Egyptian October (8.40) 8.38

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, July 13. 10-0 p.m.

At the New York cotton futures opened 11 points up. Broach A-M. was quoted at Rs. 225-8. The rate improved to Rs. 226-12 as New York futures were about 22 points up but later declined to Rs. 225-8 with New York futures only 12 points up.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

London, July 12

	This Week £
Total Bullion	192,200,000
Public Deposits	17,400,000
(a) Other Deposits	133,500,000
Government Securities	82,600,000
(b) Other Securities	18,800,000
Notes and Coins	67,500,000
Notes in Circulation	384,600,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	44.74%
(a) Other Deposits, including Bankers	97,300,000
(b) Other Securities, including Discounts and Advances	7,800,000

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, July 13.

Previous closing	5.03 7/8
To-day's opening	5.04
To-day's closing	5.03 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, July 13.

Previous closing	5.03 13/16
To-day's opening	5.03 7/8
To-day's closing	5.03 13/16
Difference	unchanged

FRANC RATE

London, July 13.

Previous closing	76.34
To-day's opening	76.34
To-day's closing	76.40
Difference	+.06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 13.

London exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar at 503 7/8 which slightly declined to 503 11/16 but again improved to 503 7/8.

The sterling dollar crossrate finally closed at 5.03 13/16.

The Franc opened at 76.34 and remained steady at that rate.

The sterling Franc crossrate closed at 76.40.

LONDON SILVER

London, July 13.

The market was steady.

	Last price.	To-day's price.
Spot	20 3/4d.	20 9/16d.
Forward	20 7/8d.	20 11/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, July 13.

Gold (£6-17-11 1/2) £6-18-0 1/2.

BULLION

London, July 13.

Influx (£61000) £1000
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver (20 3/4d.) 20 9/16d.
Gold per ounce (£6-17-11 1/2) £6-18-0 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, July 13.

3 months (7/8 to 15/16 p.c.) 7/8 to 15/16 p.c
4 months (15/16 to 1 p.c.) 15/16 to 1 p.c.
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 p.c.) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, July 13. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.75) 5.75
New York on Bombay (38.00) 37.93
Berlin on Bombay (0.95 1/2) 0.95 1/2
London on Milan (58.71) 58.78
London on Shanghai (1-4 3/16) 1-4 1/4
London on Kobe (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, July 13.

There was a good deal of activity in the local silver market prices moved with a downward trend following speculative selling. Prices opened steady at Rs. 58, 58/2 and 58/4 and declined to Rs. 57/8, 57/10 and 57/12 on easy Shanghai advices but improved by 2 annas towards the closing session the rates being Rs. 57/10, 57/12 and 57/14.

There was hardly any change in gold prices of which opened steady at Rs. 34/4/3, 34/4/9 and 34/5/3.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 13.

Liverpool wheat opened steady at about yesterdays levels at 58 1/2 for July and 61 1/2 for September. Prices advanced on foreign buying but later eased on profit-taking.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 13.

The Chicago wheat market maintained the high levels reached yesterday but the pace of improvement has slackened after the hectic rise of the last two days. The market opened steady with 93 1/2 for July and 94 7/8 for September. Prices early declined on commission houses selling but later improved in sympathy with cotton.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, July 13.

Chicago oats opened steady at 44 3/8 for September and improved on bullish cables but later slightly declined on profit-taking.

Rye opened steady at 69 3/4 for July. Though business was restricted the undertone was steady.

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 13.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London Markets.

METALS.

Tin (£230 7/8 buyers £231 sellers) £230 5/8 buyers £230 3/4 sellers steady.
Lead (£10 3/4 buyers £10 7/8 sellers) unquoted. Dull.
Electrolytic Copper (£33 to £33 1/2) £33 to £33 1/2.
Glasgow Iron (70) 70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-4) 1-4

JUTE

Crop July-Aug. (£14 1/2) £14 7/16 sellers.
Dundee Aug. (£17 sellers) unquoted
Lightening August (£15 3/4 sellers) unquoted.

RUBBER

Spot (7 1/4) 7 1/8 paid and sellers.
Oct-Dec. (7 1/2) 7 5/16 paid and value

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay July-Aug. (£12 3/8) £12 1/4 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta July-Aug. (£12) £11 15/16 sellers.
Linseed La Plata July-Aug. (£10 5/8) £10 1/2 sellers.
Rapeseed Toria July-Aug. (£10 3/8) £10 5/16 sellers.

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, July 13.

Wool sales closed steadier to-day but 15 to 25 centum lower than the last series.

Greasy inferior to average.
Lower (0-4 1/2) 0-4 1/2
Higher (1-5) 1-4
Scored inferior to average.
Lower (0-8) 0-7 1/2
Higher (1-8) 2-1 1/2

JUTE SHARES RULE EASIER

Teas Dull But Undertone Remains Steady

CALCUTTA, July 13.

Jute Shares ruled easier in sympathy with quiet commodity market. Coals were neglected. Teas were dull, but undertone remained steady. In miscellaneous, enquiry for rubber shares continued while others remained unchanged. Securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3 1/2 per cent paper 89/1; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 105/2 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1939/44 109.

Bank:—Imperial Fully paid 1355.

Railways:—Chaparmukh Silghat 83 ex div. small odd lots; Darjeeling Himalayan ordy 61.

Cotton:—New Victoria pref 4/10.

Coals:—Bengal 225; Bhalgora 2/6; Equitable 21/8.

Jutes:—Auckland 210/8; small lot; Bally pref 123; Barnagore 147; Birla 9/10; Cheviot 211/8; Clive 18/10; Dalhousie pref 136; Empire pref 138; Gondalpara 754 small lot; Howrah 50/9; Hukumchand pref 112 small lot; Kamarhatty 526; Naihati 400 small lot; National 22/12; National pref 136; Standard 322 small lot; Union 441 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Tavoy tin 4/4; Bengal Potteries 4/12; Frank Ross 3/4; Bengal Telephone pref 14/2 ex. div. Burma and Co. ordy 200; Indian Iron and Steel 6/1; Kumardhubi Engineering pref 60 small lot; Tata Iron Steel Defd. 282/8 small lot; Tata Iron and Steel 2nd pref 144 small lot; B. I. Corporation pref 128; Dunlop Rubber Pref 107 ex. div. small odd lot; Ivan Jones 2/9; British Ceylon Corpn pref 5/8; Indo Burma Petroleum pref 110; Cawnpore Sugar ordy 31/4.

Teas:—East India 13/12; Hansqua 11/12.

Rubber Shares:—Amalgamated Malay 3 points 37 1/2 cts; Kempas 2 point 80 cts; Pajam 2 point 20 cts; Utan Simpan 2 point 20 cts.—A. P.

Saugor is having continuous and heavy rain since the last three weeks, owing to which, sowing of Kharif crops has been retarded and a long break is required. Total rain fall from 1st June up to 7th of July as recorded comes to 17.33.

BUSINESS EXTREMELY QUIET ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

INDIAN AND JAPANESE LOANS FIRMER

Cocoa Easier On Liquidation But Cotton Firm

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 13.

On the Stock Exchange, business was again extremely quiet but in the absence of any selling pressure, early dullness was followed by a rather brighter sentiment. Indian loans and also Japanese were exceptionally firmer. Courtaulds recovered half of the yesternight's loss.

In Commodities: Cotton advanced owing to reports of the continuance of heat and lack of moisture on the entire belt. Cocoa was easier owing to liquidations. Large business was done.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, July 13.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £93 1/8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 13. 3-30 p.m.

The markets generally were inactive. Giltedgeds were steady but business was restricted. Mining shares were easier. Industrials in general were rather irregular.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£80 3/8) £80 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£104 7/8) £104 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£110 3/8) £110 3/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£115 1/8) £115 1/8
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£104 1/8) £104 1/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£113 1/4) £113 1/4

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (dol 8 3/4) dol 8 3/4.
International Holding (dol 1 5/8) dol 1 5/8
Hydro Electric (dol 5 1/4) dol 5 1/4
Musical Industries (29-0) 28-4 1/2
Princhin Johnson (41-3) 41-3
Imperial Chemical Defd (36-0) 36-0
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (8-10 1/2) 8-10 1/2
Woolsworth New Ord (103-6) 103-0
Swedish Match (7-6) 7-6
Dunlop Rubber (46-9) 46-3
University Ordinray (21-7 1/2) 21-7 1/2
Ford Motors (31-6) 31-6
Cables and Wireless (£7 1/4) £7 1/4
British American Tobacco (117-6) 118-1 1/2
Camera 'A' (£7 3/4) £7 3/4
Imperial Tobacco Ord (126-3) 125-9
P and O S N Co. Defd (17-3) 17-3
Distillers (90-3) 90-3
Bredrurd Dyers (12-3) 12-0
British Celonese (12-1 1/2) 12-1 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (65-0) 65-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (50-6) 48-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (9-6) 9-0
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (11-0) 11-1 1/2
Inter Nickels (26 1/4) 25 3/4
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-0) 5-0
Tata Iron and Steel (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western Ord (£51) £52 1/4
L M S Ord (£25 1/4) £26
L N E R Refd (£7 3/4) £8 3/8
Southern Defds (£22) £22
Landing Pass 5 per stock (£127) £127
London 'G' Stock (£79 1/4) £79

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (242-0) 239-6
Godul (165-0) 165-0
Moddar New (75-7 1/2) 73-1 1/2
Sub Nigel (227-3) 226-0
Spring Mines (145-9) 143-3
Union Corporation (137-6) 137-6

INDIAN LOANS

London, July 13. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£80 1/8) £80 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£93) £93
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/8) £112 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£113 3/4) £114
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948-58 (£106 1/4) £106 1/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£99 1/4) £99 3/8
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£112 1/8) £112 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£107 7/8) £108

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (27-9) 27-9
Empire of India and Ceylon (42-9) 42/9
Donars Tea (60-0) 60-0

JUTES SHARES.

Barnagore (11) 11

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-0) 24-6
Gula Kelampong (25-0) 25-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (32-1 1/2) 31-7 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (65-9) 65-9
Burma Corporation (12-0) 12-0
Rio Tintos (22-3) 22-3
East Rand Proprietary (45-6) 45-6
Rand Mines (136-3) 136-3

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela (42-1 1/2) 42-1 1/2
Anglo Persian (47-6) 47-6
Burma Oil (77-3) 77-3
Mexican Eagle (8-4 1/2) 7-7 1/2
Shell Transport (48-1 1/2) 48-1 1/2
Royal Dutch (£20 7/8) £20 7/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 13.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol 32 1/4) dol 32 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 14 3/4) dol 14 5/8
U S Steel Common (dol 40 3/4) dol 39 1/2.
U S Steel Preference (dol 84 1/2) unquoted.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 12-7-34	7612000	8769000
Receipts Yesterday 12-7-34	2000	11000
Exports to date 12-7-34	7464000	8053000
Stock at Ports 6-7-34	2529000	3390000
Stock Interior Towns 6-7-34	1208000	1310000
Stock Liverpool 6-7-34	979000	793000
Visible Supply 6-7-34	5664000	6932000
Quantity in Sight 6-7-34	11978000	13525000
Quantity out of Sight 6-7-34	12867000	13388000

ALL-INDIA SWADESHI EXHIBITION

To Be Held In Lahore In Nov. And Dec.

(From A Correspondent.)

LAHORE, July 11.

The workers in the cause of Swadeshi in Amritsar have been feeling the need of holding a Swadeshi exhibition on an All-India scale, and although an humble attempt was made in this direction, holding the small Swadeshi exhibition in Oct. 1932 by the Amritsar Swadeshi League, the idea of an All-India Swadeshi exhibition could not be fructified because of the many difficulties in its way.

Happily the Amritsar Swadeshi workers have now found it possible to hold such an exhibition in Amritsar in Nov., Dec., 1934. A large group of experienced public workers, and business men have taken it upon themselves to make it a success and a very influential committee has been formed.

The two main features of this exhibition are that it will be confined to purely Swadeshi exhibits and that its promoters and members do not stand to gain any monitory benefits, if any money is saved out of this venture every part of this shall be spent for the national cause. The committee decided to utilize this occasion for extensive propaganda for Swadeshi and a fair sum is intended to be spent for this purpose.

MADRAS OPINION ON TEMPLE ENTRY

OOTACAMUND, July 13.

The Madras Government have collected official and non-official opinion on the Temple Entry Bill, pending before the Legislative Assembly and have forwarded them to the Central Government.

The majority of opinions submitted to the Madras Government are opposed to the Bill on the ground that it will disturb public peace and tranquility.—United Press.

SANT SINGH'S HEALTH CAUSES ANXIETY

AMRITSAR, July 13.

Sardar Jaswant Singh Jhabbal, President of the Golden Temple Managing Committee, has sent the following telegram to the Punjab Governor at Simla:—

"Sardar Sant Singh, who is interned in his village Gandiwind, in Amritsar district, is seriously ill. His condition is precarious. Kindly remove restrictions to enable him to improve his health."—United Press.

BETTER FEELING IN YARN MARKET

Speculative Turnover In Japanese Yarns

LOCAL MILLS SHOW FIRM ATTITUDE

Bombay, July 12.

The important event during the week is the publication on the 9th inst., of the American Acreage Report which has proved to be a bullish documents and as a result there has been a further improvement in cotton prices. It is as yet too early to estimate the effect of this report on the prices of yarns, but naturally when the prices of raw material shows improvement there is bound to be a gradual improvement in prices of yarns in the course of the next few days. The undertone in all kinds of yarns is therefore steady at the moment and whilst prices have not yet shown any improvement the tendency is distinctly more hopeful than for the last few days. It is believed that when the dealers and consumers are convinced that the cotton prices are not likely to experience any material decline from the present level, there will naturally be a feeling of confidence amongst all those buyers as a result of which they will be inclined to make more purchases of their requirements in yarns. Stocks in the upcountry markets are not very large and that is indeed a bullish factor. Besides, the progress of Monsoon has so far been satisfactory in almost all parts of the country and owing to heavy rains in some parts weavers are not able to work on the handlooms for a greater part of the day as a result of which consumption of yarn has been restricted and is bound to be so for a few days more. With a reduced Acreage of American Cotton this season in all probability the Crop will not be very large and prices in cotton will not experience any material decline from the present level. On the other hand there is every probability of prices to improve in case weather continues unfavourable. In the circumstances, prices of yarns are likely to show gradual improvement and demand will also show improvement from almost all consuming districts, as soon as the monsoon is over.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Manchester prices are again very firm and on account of serious competition from Japanese and Shanghai yarns, business in Manchester yarns is almost out of question at the moment.

JAPANESE YARNS.

There has been a large speculative turnover in this class of yarns during the week and fluctuations have been very wide. In Mercerized yarns prices have shown further improvement and dealers have been speculating very heavily. Speculative transactions have been arranged amongst the dealers for upto the middle of next year and there have been continued heavy fluctuations almost every day in this class of yarns. In Single and twofold Cotton yarns prices have remained almost unchanged with steady undertone. Import Houses have not been doing any besiness of importance at the moment. Sampin have remained very steady whereas Exchange is unchanged with a steady undertone.

ART SILK YARNS.

Syndicate prices have remained practically unchanged during the week, but the turnover in Syndicate goods has not been satisfactory. Fresh arrivals of Syndicate goods are not very large but the offtake continues equally poor. There have been regular heavy arrivals of Japanese yarns not only in Bombay but also at other Ports and stocks have been steadily increasing in Ports as well as in consuming districts. As the demand is not sufficient to keep pace with the arrivals, prices are naturally inclined to be easy in all Japanese qualities inspite of the apparently firmer quotations given by almost all Import Houses. Dealers have been feeling very nervous owing to heavy stocks and large arrivals and are naturally inclined to liquidate some of their stocks, but buyers are scarce with the result that prices are unfavourably affected and sales have been restricted. At the close the undertone remains quiet Fresh forward business in Japanese yarns have also not been possible. In case of Syndicate yarns, stocks in some well-known Brands are not sufficient whereas in other qualities the demand is not satisfactory. The future outlook is rather uncertain.

INDIAN YARNS.

Our Mills have naturally been showing slightly firmer attitude on account of the bullish American Acreage Report and also due to expectation of some further improvement in prices of cotton in the next few days. Dealers, however, do not yet show any inclination to pay higher prices and naturally so far no business of importance has resulted. Owing to rains, demand from almost all consuming districts is yet very limited and dealers therefore prefer to wait and watch further developments before committing any fresh purchases at higher prices. Even upcountry Mills have not been making any large sales on account of limited demand from consuming centres. The undertone however remains steady and the future outlook seems to be hopeful.

KAPURTHALA DISMISSALS

No Inquiry Yet Ordered On Victims' Conduct

KAPURTHALA, Juy 12.

It is reported that Chowdhury Abdul Aziz (who is undergoing 5 years' rigorous imprisonment in Kapurthaa jail) is not on hunger-strike.

As a matter of fact, a jail employee has been dismissed by the State authorities for surreptitiously supplying cigarettes and a tin of biscuits to him in jail.

Chowdhury Abdul Rashid, Magistrate and Captain Aziz Ahmad, brothers of Chowdhury Abdul Aziz are still being kept under police surveillance. So far no enquiry has been ordered into their conduct, although a fortnight has elapsed since they were relieved of their duties on the alleged charge of instigating the entry of jathas in the State.—United Press.

ARRESTED UNDER B. C. L. A. ACT

Miss Asrukana Sen, B. A.

MUNSHIGANJ, July 13.

Miss Asrukana Sen, daughter of Umacharan Sen, a Government pleader was arrested yesterday under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act Miss Sen passed the B. A. examination of the Calcutta University this year as a private student.

It will be remembered that Miss Renusen B. A., a granddaughter and Santibratasen, a grandson, of Umacharan Sen are already detenus under the same Act.

After arrest, Miss Sen was taken away to Dacca.—United Press.

'AVTAR OF KRISHNA'

Creates Sensation In Amritsar

AMRITSAR, July 13.

The presence of a Swami at village Chak No. 45 Janubi, in Sargodha District, has caused stir amongst the agriculturists. As a result of numerous representation made to the authorities, the Deputy Commissioner of Sargodha and the Commissioner of the Division have asked the Swami to quit the district.

It is said that the Swami has founded a village in Gujrat district. His disciples have declared that the Swami is the Avtar of Lord Krishna and they are pursuading agriculturists to sell their lands and give the sale proceeds to the Swami who will show them God.

Certain agriculturists have already sold out their properties and handed over the money to the Swami.

A Zamindar sold his two squares of land for Rs. 10,000 recently and gave the proceeds to the Swami.

The disciples of the Swami are now approaching the authorities to let the Swami remain in the district of Sargodha.

The Central Akali Dal has appointed a Committee to investigate the whole matter.—United Press.

With the object of investigating the possibilities of the Thungabadhra Project, a conference is likely to be held at Hyderabad in the middle of next month between the representatives of the Madras and the Nizam's Governments.—United Press.

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BOMBAY SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1934

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Nawab Rahmath Yar Jung Bahadur, Director of Atyat (Crown Lands) Department, the newly appointed Commissioner of Hyderabad City Police.

PLIGHT OF KANARA PEASANTS

Relief Committee Holds Preliminary Meeting

ANKOLA, July 13.

The Kanara Peasants' Relief Committee, which held its preliminary meeting at Ankola on July 11, began detailed enquiry at village Surwa. Mr. Shamrao Shenvi and a local villager were co-opted to work with the Committee. No-taxers from Surwa were also examined on this day.

When the Committee continued its sitting at Surwa on July 12, 43 no-taxers from Surwa, Baigod, Shetgeri, Bole and Hoskeri were examined. Full enquiry is being made about the losses of no-taxers and each individual case examined.

The Committee holds its sitting at Kangil to-day and examines no-taxers from Kangil, Hichgab, Sagadgeri and Agargon villages.—United Press.

TARA SINGH RESIGNS FROM PUBLIC LIFE

Akali Party Likely To Suffer Set-back For Want Of Leader

AMRITSAR, July 13.

The news of Master Tara Singh's retirement from public activities, especially from the Sikh religious and political life, has been received by the Sikhs with mixed feelings.

The absence of Master Tara Singh, without a shadow of doubt is being felt by all who expected him to give stern fight against the communal raj and the Communal Award. They say that his presence was most necessary, at least for the present, when assembly elections were to be fought on Congress ticket.

It is now understood that Akali Party which was in power for the last 8 years will receive a great set back and shall have to ponder over to find a leader of the calibre of Master Tara Singh.

Sardar Amar Singh, President of the Ramdas Gurdwara Committee will succeed Master Tara Singh.—United Press.

CROSS OF NEPAL FOR KING OF ITALY

FLORENCE, July 12.

General Shumshere Jung returned in the evening after conferring the Cross of Nepal on the King of Italy. The Nepalese Envoy had a most cordial audience, and then presented his suite.

After the ceremony he lunched at San Rossore.—Reuter.

TAMIL RESEARCH AT CHIDAMBARAM

CHIDAMBARAM, July 13.

The Annamalai University has opened a Tamil Research Section with a view to give impetus to the Tamil literature.—United Press.

A Patna message states:—The I.A., I.C.S., B.A., B.Sc., returns of Patna University appeared today, the Bhagalpur College standing first in English in B.A.

"Raid Carried Out To Trap Horniman"

WHAT DEFENCE WANTS TO PROVE

More Evidence In "Sutta Gully" Case

Havildar Tawde, was examined for the prosecution on Friday in the case in which Mr. B. G. Horniman and 123 others are charged with being found in a common gaming house—Old Sutta Gulli—on the night of April 28 last, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Mr. Horniman, in justification of asking witness certain questions said that his question was material as he was prepared to show that the present raid had been carried out by the police not to arrest genuine gamblers but to trap Mr. Horniman.

Police Havildar Tawde examined by the Police Prosecutor Mr. Manker said that he was attached to the Princes Street Police Station and assisted in the raid on Sutta Gulli on April 28 last. He received his instructions from Deputy Inspector Karnik, who gave him ten constables, in mufti, to be taken to Sutta Gulli.

Accordingly witness took the 10 constables and went to Sutta Gulli at 8-30 p.m. Witness saw Sub-Inspector Desai pass him 3 or 4 minutes before the raid, when the former was standing near a sweetmeat shop. Sub-Inspector Desai asked witness to raise his hand when he received the order to raid the place from Deputy Inspector Karnik.

Gave Signal

Later as soon as Deputy Inspector Karnik arranged his cordon near the door of old Sutta Gulli, witness raised his hand and the place was raided and 124 persons were arrested. Only those who attempted to run away were arrested. The rest were told that there was a warrant to raid the place and they were under arrest.

Unable To Identify

Witness said that no persons from the houses or from outside the cordon nor from the shops were arrested.

Magistrate: Whom did you arrest?—I would not be able to say.

Magistrate: Can you identify whom you arrested from these people?—No.

Magistrate: You and your ten constables arrested all these people?—No, I was assisted by Sub-Inspector Shevde and some constables with him and Sergeant Hampton.

Magistrate: Did Sub-Inspector Shevde and Sergt. Hampton also participate in the arrests?—Yes.

Magistrate: Where was Sub-Inspector Shevde?—He entered Sutta Gulli from Sheikh Memon Street with his men.

Witness continuing said that a panchnama was then made and the accused searched.

Mr. Horniman then cross-examined the witness.

Q: How long have you been in the Princess Street Section?—For about 17 or 18 months.

Q: Where were you before that?—I was at Dongri Section.

Q: How did you come to be transferred from Dongri to Princess Street Section?—We are transferred from one section to another every three years.

Be Particular!

Q: How long were you at Dongri?—I was there for about 3 or 3-1|2 years.

Q: I would like you to be very particular in this matter?—I cannot say exactly, but I was there for about 3 to 3-1|2 years.

Q: Perhaps, you were there for four years?—No. I was not there for four years.

Q: Were you specially requested by anybody to be brought to the Princess Street Police Station?—I don't think so.

Q: What?—No.

Q: You told the learned Police Prosecutor that Sub-Inspector Desai passed you in the lane two or four minutes before the raid?—Yes.

Q: And you told the Court that you raised your hand when the raid began?—Yes.

Q: How were you to know that the raid began?—Instructions were given to us at the Police Station that the raid would begin when Deputy Inspector Karnik arranged his men.

Q: Arrange his men how?—Deputy Inspector Karnik was to come from outside and arrange his men at the mouth of the lane.

Q: Where is the mouth of the lane?—I mean the door of the lane.

Q: Is that were Deputy Inspector Karnik arranged his men?—There is a teashop a little distance away from the door and that is where the men were arranged.

Q: How far is this teashop from the door?—There is a tunnel there. As soon as the tunnel finishes there is the shop.

Q: Then you say that within four or five minutes after Deputy Inspector Karnik put his cordon, you raised your hand?—What I said was immediately the men were arranged I raised my hand.

A Little After.

Q: What is it that you want to say. You raised your hand two or four minutes after Sub-Inspector Desai passed you or four or five minutes after that?—What I want to say is a little after Sub-Inspector Desai passed me.

Q: So you cannot be particular about the time?—I could not say exactly.

Mr. Horniman: That is exactly what I want.

Q: Can you show from the plan where you were standing?—I was standing near the staircase between these two sweetmeat shops.

Q: Will you show me where Sub Inspector Desai was standing when you gave the signal?—He was near the gate of the Indo-Foreign Cotton Association near a 'pan' shop.

Not Around the Corner.

Q: You could see him plainly from where you are standing?—Yes.

Q: He was not standing round the corner?—No, he was in front.

Q: In fact he was near the pan shop, but in front of the gate of the Indo-Foreign Cotton Association?—From the place from where I was standing I could see the gate as well as the pan shop.

Q: And you saw Mr. Desai arranging his men?—Yes.

Q: Will you allow me to point out to you that Mr. Desai says he arranged his men on a line where the red mark is on the plan?—What Sub-Inspector Desai says is correct.

Q: I take it that you are not blessed with double vision?—

(Continued on page 13.)

MAHATMA OBSERVES SILENCE

Says Clamour Of Greeting Has Shattered His Nerves

LAHORE, July 13.

Interviewed in the train at Samasata Station by a representative of the "Tribune" Mahatmaji said:—

"I wish I would get quiet, I am pining for in Lahore. The terrific noises that greeted me at every station already shattered my nerves, which are now ill-fitted to stand such strain, nor are these noises conducive to the reception of the message of essential brotherhood I am struggling to deliver.

"I long for a suitable atmosphere for its delivery."

It is decided that Mahatma Gandhi will keep silence every day between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. or about that time, in addition to the 24 hours' silence from 9 p.m. Sunday to 9 p.m. Monday night during his five days' stay in Lahore.—United Press.

MAHATMA BUSY AT LAHORE

Talks With Lala Dunichand On Reorganisation Of Congress

LAHORE, July 13.

Mahatma Gandhi's engagements this morning consisted of receiving the District Deputation of workers and committee members of Harijan Sabhas from Ambala, Bannu, Abbottabad, Ludhiana and Rawaljindi who presented him addresses and purses amounting to about Rs. 4,000 in all.

Several difficulties experienced by the workers were discussed and Mahatma Gandhi gave his reply to all the points raised by them.

After this deputation, Mr. Lala Dunichand, Advocate of Ambala, had a 40 minute's talk with Mahatmaji on Congress re-organisation and the employment of a large contingent of paid workers to make the Congress a going concern.

The rejection of Communal Award and various other questions were also discussed.

PAID WORKERS FOR CONGRESS

It is gathered that Mahatmaji agreed to the proposal of having paid workers in all Provinces, and to some extent, there existed already an All-India and Provincial Paid Congress Services, though on a small scale.

Mahatmaji also agreed to remove the wrong impression about honorarium to Congress Workers.

As regards the Communal Award, Lala Dunichand laid one aspect of the question before Mahatmaji, namely, that if the Communal Award became an accomplished fact and the constitution based on it became the law of the land the party benefitting under it enjoyed its fruits for appreciable period, say 10 or 15 years. It would become extremely difficult for any future national Government to undo the mischief.

CANNOT ABROGATE IT

Mahatmaji, it is stated, recognised the evil effects that the Award is capable of producing. But he saw no solution of the problem, unless all parties concerned found out an agreed scheme.

According to Mahatmaji, the country can evolve sufficient strength for the rejection of the White Paper. But so long as Hindus, Moslems and Sikhs, even Europeans did not agree as to replacement of the Award by another agreed scheme, India cannot abrogate the Communal Award.—United Press.

REPRESSION CONTINUES

LAHORE, July 13.

Mahatma Gandhi agreed in the course of discussions this morning that in spite of civil disobedience having been withdrawn, the Government continued to pursue their policy of repression and thereby prevented the work of the Congress, according to the Punjab Congress Leader Mr. Lala Dunichand, who interviewed Gandhiji this morning. Mr. Dunichand said that it was suggested during the discussion that a regular agency should be brought into existence to resist and combat such a policy.

Gandhiji said that he saw no objection to those persons who might be prosecuted being defended from the first court upto the High Court by such an agency. On the question of the Communal Award, Gandhiji saw no solution unless all parties concerned agreed to an equitable scheme.—A.P.

Indian Students Induced To Do Nazi Propaganda

Khanna Makes Astounding Revelations Regarding Goebbels' Attempts

The amazing story of Dr. Goebbels' attempt to influence the Indian students in Germany to contradict the statements and press reports appearing in the Indian newspapers regarding Germany and the firm attitude adopted by Mr. Khanna was narrated to a "Chronicle" reporter in the second of the statements made to him by Mr. M. S. Khanna who returned to India after a stay of four years on the Continent and in Germany.

Mr. Khanna describes how through certain mysterious influences the solidarity among the Indian students was broken and how the attempt at an effective protest against the anti-Indian propaganda was sabotaged.

How Goebbels Knows

"The Deutsche Academy, Munich, which has the backing of the State," said Mr. Khanna, "was started with the noble ideal of creating understanding and extending the intellectual co-operation between various nations of the world. And for this purpose, the first step taken was to establish a close touch with the several foreign students in Germany who come there to study in the Germany universities from the various parts of the world.

"The Deutsche Academy on account of its vast resources, supplied by the German Governments, is able to maintain a high standard of efficiency and keeps in touch with all the foreign students in Germany in one way or another.

"It is the premier Information Bureau of Germany and carries on correspondence with almost all countries. You can understand its influence and importance when you know that nearly 5,000 to 6,000 letters are addressed from its office to all parts of the world, per month.

That was how Dr. Goebbels, the Minister of Publicity and Propaganda keeps himself in touch with the world opinion regarding Germany, by going through all the material furnished by the Academy

How Propaganda Is Done

The right-thinking Indian students in Germany had been disgusted with the systematic and false anti-Indian propaganda and the heaps of lies on which the German public are fed and bred up.

Mr. Khanna suspects that for this purpose specially paid German Nazis are employed by the State to go about in India without attracting much attention and gather all sorts of information about the seamy side of Indian life. Whenever an opportunity occurres, these intrepid newsgatherers would take out their cameras and "shoot" the most despicable, the meanest-looking pictures and convey them to their fatherland, where pictorial newspapers would give full publicity to them and thousands of Germans would thus be pictorially educated, and they would be told that the conditions as revealed in the pictures were a matter of daily occurrence in India.

All this propaganda was quite disgusting to the handful of Indian students who could not any longer tolerate this kind of unscrupulous vilification.

Students' Protest

The Hindustan Students' Association and the Federation of Indian Students Abroad, promptly moved in the matter.

All the reports about India appearing in the German Press were collected and compiled in a book-form.

The students organisations then prepared a monster memorandum bringing to the notice of all the ministers in the German Government, the malicious lies told about India.

Each minister was provided with a book containing all the false statements about India and was sent a copy of the memorandum protesting against this anti-Indian propaganda.

But to their utter amazement, not a single minister acknowledged receipt of the registered packets posted to them.

"In this respect," observed Mr. Khanna, "the German Government though usually considerate towards us, seems to have beaten the British Government. We get very little help from the British Consulate Office in Germany and these officials would be only too glad if they could find an excuse to avoid intervention on behalf of the Indian students. If they cannot then they would act with a grudging tone.

"In acknowledging any letters or memorable, however, we are accustomed to get the usual note from the British Government saying, 'the matter is engaging our attention,' or somoether note to a similar effect.

"But not one of the German Ministers ever cared to send us a line at least acknowledging the receipt of the packet.

"They tried absolutely to ignore the Indian protest raised.

The Indian students in Germany have no chance of getting a look at any Indian newspaper. It is very rarely that any newspaper from India comes into Germany and the students are too poor to subscribe to them. They have perforce, to rest content with the newspapers obtained at places of public gathering and University library halls.

Sensational Turn

They were therefore wondering what kind of reception, the Indian Press was giving to the Nazi regime.

Meanwhile a sensational thing had happened. Some of the In-

(Continued on page 11.)

DEPUTATION TO WAIT ON GANDHIJI

LAHORE, July 13.

The Hindu and Sikh leaders including Raja Narendranath, Sardar Ujjal Singh and others have decided to wait on a deputation on Mahatmaji with a view to convey the feelings and strong exception of these communities on the non-committal of the policy of the Congress about the so-called Communal Award.—United Press.

Rajah Bahadur Venkat Rama Reddy, who after 14 years' service as Commissioner of Hyderabad City Police has retired recently.

RAMPUR FIRING JUSTIFIED

Council Of Administration Considering Report

RAMPUR, July 12.

The Munro Inquiry Committee has submitted its Report, says a message regarding the incidents at Rampur on 19th June. According to the Report the firing was justified.

DETAILS

The Munro Enquiry Committee has submitted its report regarding the incidents at Rampur on 19th June. Report is now under consideration of Council of Administration, Rampur. Orders of Council of Administration on this report are expected within the next few days.

According to the report, the cases as presented by both sides do not differ in many material particulars. Secondly there is no reliable evidence that anybody was beaten or mal-treated by the police at the time of the arrest of five persons on the morning of 19th June. Thirdly after consideration of probability they consider on the whole that these five men were locked up in the "Hawalat" and were later on rescued; fourthly the firing was not begun till the mob started throwing stones; fifthly none from the crowd used any gun as alleged by the police; sixthly the total inertia on the part of the Deputy Superintendent of Police and the Circle Inspector at the initial stage of the occurrance was a definite encouragement to the mob to adopt the violent and triumphant attitude which it showed later on; seventhly the conduct of the police was generally due more to lack of training and discipline than to their alleged disloyalty; eighthly the firing was justified; ninthly due to uncontrolled firing an excessive number of rounds were fired, but the actual damage does not exceed that which would probably have been inflicted by one controlled volley.

One man was killed and two seriously injured, one of whom is reported to be doing well and nine others were admitted in the Rampur Hospital and two in the Moradabad Hospital suffering from minor gun shot injuries and as is usual in an affair of this kind there are probably a few other injured in the city suffering from minor wounds who have concealed the fact; tenthly Mr. Kemp Dig, when he arrived on the scene, did everything he could in most difficult circumstances.—A.P.

BURMAN RUNS AMOCK

RANGOON, July 13.

A Burman at Myini village, Myingan District running amock with a razor killed instantaneously a woman and girl and inflicted serious injuries on aaother woman. It is alleged that the assailant San Ktike was living in the house of the victims.

While everybody was asleep he grabbed the victims one after another, and cut their necks. The headman of the village and others hearing a commotion rushed to the scene and arrested the Burman.

The injured woman has been removed to hospital.—A. P.

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